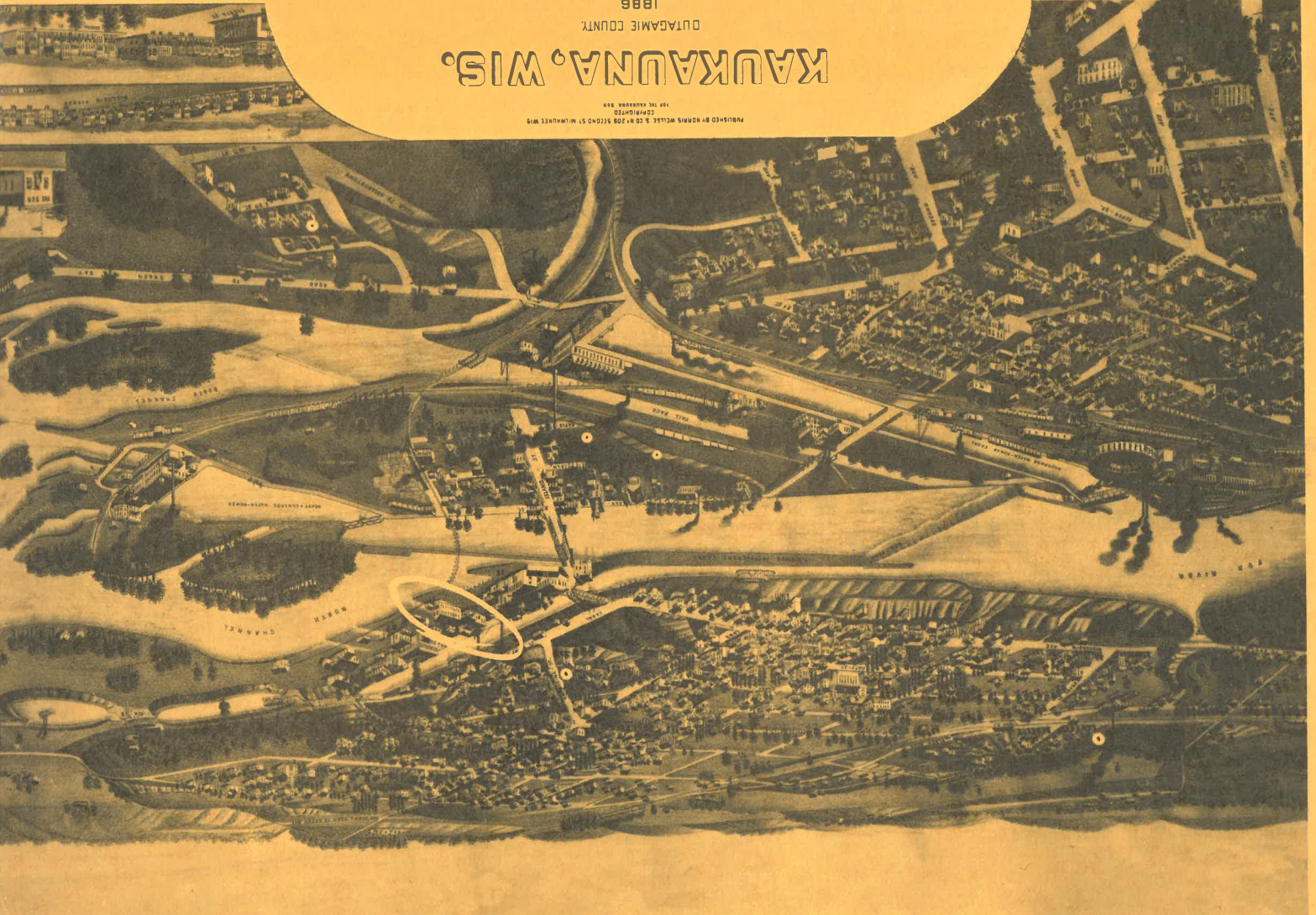


**Kaukauna
175th
Jubilee
Album**



THILMANY IS ONLY 82 YEARS OLD...



KAUKAUNA, WIS.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

1886

[and we're still growing too].

Like Kaukauna, Thilmany is growing. In 1883, when Thilmany was founded, we employed eight people. Today, over 1600 citizens of Kaukauna and the surrounding area help produce quality wrapping and specialty papers serving industry from coast to coast. The future: Thilmany plans to continue its growth, but not for the sake of size only. In our growth we must maintain quality in our products and integrity in our industry so as to be an asset to our community and our employees. With forward-looking Kaukauna, we know we can accomplish our objectives.

Thilmany
PULP & PAPER COMPANY

KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN 54130 • PHONE 414-766-4611

NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI • CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY

Joseph F. Bayorgeon



Joseph F. Bayorgeon
Mayor
CITY OF KAUKAUNA

Dear Citizens and Friends:

The "Friendly City of Kaukauna" always has been very proud of its history, its citizens, their churches and all denominations, schools, industries, businesses and homes, and its municipally owned utility.

They have all played an important part in making us as we are after 175 years, and we feel confident that as years go by this same spirit and progress will continue to prevail so that Kaukauna always will be a wonderful place for people to live and raise their families.

We sincerely hope that this jubilee observance will be a reminder to all our citizens of what the past has given. And to our former residents and our friends who come to visit us, we extend the "Golden Wand of Welcome," and hope that your visit will be most enjoyable as our friends and guests.

May happiness and good health always be yours in your many years to come!



"The Friendly City"

OFFICE OF MAYOR
CITY OF KAUKAUNA
KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN

JOSEPH F. BAYORGEON
MAYOR

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF KAUKAUNA

1885 Colonel Frambuch
1886 Thomas Reese
1887 Peter Reuter
1888 Peter Reuter
1889 Michael Sullivan
1890 Luther Lindauer
1891 Luther Lindauer
1892 Luther Lindauer
1893 Peter Reuter
1894 H. B. Tanner
1895 H. B. Tanner
1896 Joseph McCarty
1897 Joseph McCarty

1898 Charles E. Raught
1899 F. M. Charlesworth
1900 Julius Kuehn
1901 C. D. Boyd
1902 H. J. Mulholland
(From here elected for two years)
1904 Charles E. Raught
1906 Charles E. Raught
1906 Julius Kuehn
1910 John Coppes
1912 John Coppes
1914 John Coppes
1916 Charles E. Raught
1918 Charles E. Raught

1920 Charles E. Raught
1922 Charles E. Raught
1924 Charles E. Raught
1926 W. C. Sullivan
1928 W. C. Sullivan
1930 B. W. Fargo
1932 B. W. Fargo
1934 John H. Niesen
1936 John H. Niesen
Recalled July 8, 1937
1937 to 1944 L. F. Nelson
1940 Wm. J. Gantter
Died February 25, 1942
(L. F. Nelson - unexpired term of
Wm. J. Gantter)
1946 to 1962 Joseph F. Bayorgeon
(16 yrs. and beginning his
17th and 18th year)

DANIEL BURNS
IRVING CURRY
JOHN ESLER
DONALD GREEN
NEIL MCCARTY
JAMES MCFADDEN
CLARENCE O'CONNOR
EMMET ROHAN
DONALD SWETZ

ATTORNEYS

from the following

CITY OF KAUKAUNA

to the

Congratulations

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1907 (4-25)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Letter Telegram

Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent as a day telegram.

DOMESTIC SERVICE \$
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent as a day telegram.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE \$
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent as a day telegram.

SHORE-SHIP

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CASH NO.

PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

TIME FILED

MA425 32582
JUN 12 AM 8 08
M BDA410 NL PD-MADISON WIS 11=
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J ROGERS, ASSEMBLYMAN=
1317 HILLCREST DR KAUKAUNA WIS=
PLEASE EXTEND MY CONGRATULATIONS TO MAYOR BAYOREGON AND
THE CITY OF KAUKAUNA AS YOU CELEBRATE YOUR 175TH
ANNIVERSARY. YOU ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR YOUR CIVIC
PRIDE AND INTEREST IN HELPING TO KEEP ALIVE WISCONSIN'S
COLORFUL PAST. MY BEST WISHES FOR A MOST SUCCESSFUL
CELEBRATION=
GOVERNOR WARREN P KNOWLES=
62684

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CASH NO.

PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

TIME FILED

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TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

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INTERNATIONAL SERVICE \$
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent as a day telegram.

SHORE-SHIP

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CASH NO.

PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

TIME FILED

The Honorable Joseph F. Bayoregon
Mayor, City of Kaukauna
Kaukauna, Wisconsin

Dear Doty:

It is a pleasure to extend my congratulations to the people of the City of Kaukauna as they celebrate their Golden Jubilee. Your shining record of progress and growth bears testimony to the character of your citizens.

Most sincerely,
Bill Rogers
Assemblyman
State of Wisconsin

Sender's name and address (For reference)

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

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PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

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DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

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SHORE-SHIP

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CASH NO.

PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

TIME FILED

The Honorable Joseph F. Bayoregon
Mayor, City of Kaukauna
Kaukauna, Wisconsin

Dear Mayor:

Congratulations to the City of Kaukauna on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee. I hope that Kaukauna's celebration will be as successful as its past.

Very sincerely,
Gaylord Nelson
Senator

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1907 (4-25)

W. P. MARSHALL, President

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SHORE-SHIP

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CASH NO.

PO. OR COLL.

NO. WOS. CL. OF SVC.

TIME FILED

The Honorable Joseph F. Bayoregon
Mayor, City of Kaukauna
Kaukauna, Wisconsin

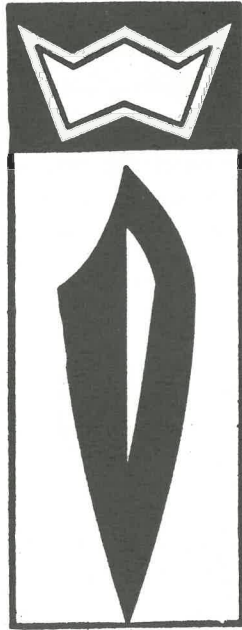
Dear Doty:

It is a pleasure to send my congratulations on the celebration of the Kaukauna Jubilee. I will be looking forward to meeting of the people in the Kaukauna area during the days of celebration.

With warm regards!

Bill Proxmire
United States Senator

Sender's name and address (For reference)



Kaukauna, Wis.

150 W. Wisconsin Ave.

WISCONSIN GAS CO.

175th Jubilee Celebration

On The Occasion Of It's

Salutes Kaukauna

The Youngest Utility

The Roloff Manufacturing Corporation began its operation in April, 1944, and has enjoyed a steady growth year after year. Presently it occupies 50,816 square feet of floor space and has all modern up to date buildings and equipment. Its property for future expansion covers one city block. The monthly production of custom gray iron castings has increased 823% since its beginning.

Daily tests of metals, sand, and materials are made in our own laboratories to produce high quality products. Its personnel have been trained to give prompt and courteous service. Its tradesmen take great pride in their trade skills to produce the highest quality and workmanship.



The corporation's marine product line is considered the world's most complete anchor line for small craft together with our mooring arms, anco-reels, anchor lifts, and boat docks. Shipments are made by truck, rail and boat to each of our fifty states plus Canada and five European countries.

Its second line is known as the Hardware Products Line consisting of post mauls, end tampers, anvils, post caps, Christmas tree stands, and so forth which are sold through the larger hardware distributors and wholesalers. Its third product line known as the Power Transmission Line consisting of roller chain sprockets, v-groove sheaves, pulleys, gears, and bearing housings, is rapidly gaining recognition with various machine builders and power construction manufacturers.

Roloff Manufacturing Corporation is proud to be part of Kaukauna and extends its congratulations on its 175th anniversary celebration.

KAUKAUNA,
WISCONSIN 54130 U.S.A.
PHONE 1-414-766-3501

Manufacturing Corporation

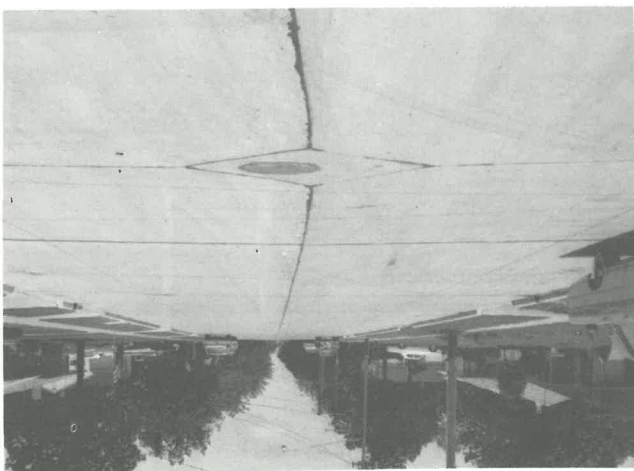
ROLLOFF

A SALUTE TO 175 YEAR OLD KAUKAUNA

A Progressive Community



Tobacnoir Street (Paved in 1964)



Idlewild Street (Paved in 1962)

Concrete streets such as these can serve for 50 years and more. In Wisconsin alone, over 70 concrete streets have passed their 50th year.

A SALUTE TO - A respectful tribute to Kaukauna's public officials for their sensible, long-range, well-planned and well-executed concrete street improvement plan - an important factor in the development of a progressive community. The concrete pavements have been a wise and sound investment of the taxpayers money. Concrete streets pay for themselves many times over in maintenance savings. Concrete starts out strong - grows stronger year by year. Traffic won't rut it or channel it. Weather won't cause tire damage. Concrete's clean, light, attractive surface helps in increasing property values. And it's the safe pavement.

A SALUTE TO - The bright future of venerable Kaukauna and to the knowledge that the long-term serviceability of her concrete streets will result in substantial savings to present and future taxpayers.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

735 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

An organization to improve and extend the uses of Portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work.

Introduction

To adequately relate the many changes that have taken place in Kaukauna during the past one hundred and seventy-five years and to give credit to all those who have made a worthy contribution of course is impossible.

In the space allotted, details and events which seem of the most consequence are recorded here. No two writers would select all the same details even though they would probably agree on many of the main topics to be used.

It is hoped that this account will meet with your approval. Those who have worked on this publication have given much of their time and talent in trying to bring out a work of some merit.

Thanks are certainly due to all those who assisted in gathering material for this book.

CULBERT-SWAN PRODUCTIONS CO.
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

A Salute To The

City of Kaukauna!

from

THE BANK OF KAUKAUNA

MEMBER - FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM - MEMBER F.D.I.C.

The Bank of Kaukauna was founded as a private banking institution under the proprietorship of Hewitt Brothers and Norton. In 1879 it opened its doors in the early part of June, and about a month later the banking business was purchased by Reuter Brothers.

On September 1, 1883, the bank was incorporated under the Laws of the State of Wisconsin with a capital stock of \$30,000.00, only half of which was paid in at the time of its incorporation. One year later the remaining \$15,000.00 was paid in.

102 W. WISCONSIN, KAUKAUNA



James Bambery

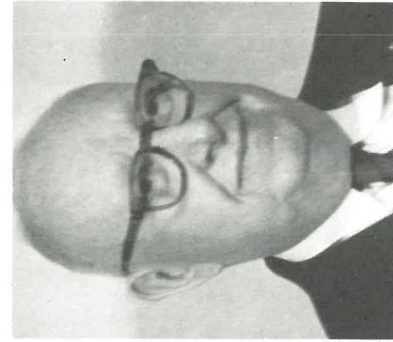
175TH JUBILEE HISTORY COMMITTEE



Mary Margaret DeClercq



Tom Shaffer



Olin G. Dryer



Sue DeBrue



Linda Plutchak



Marsha Egan



Eddie Van Berkel



Mary Christianson



Richard Rademacher



Stanley Beguhn

OUR HERITAGE

History of Northern Wisconsin containing an account of its settlement, growth, development and resources; an extensive sketch of its COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, their improvements, industries, manufactures, geographical sketches, portraits of prominent men and early settlers; views of county seats, etc.

Western Historical Company.
A. T. Andreas, Proprietor.

1881

Research By Joyce Johnson

Although comparatively undeveloped, the natural water-power at the settlements, Kaukauna and Ledyard is as great as that at Appleton. They are situated in the southeastern part of the county, on the Fox River, six miles below Appleton. The Kaukauna Water-power Company, a creature — and a most useful one — of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, have accomplished most of the improvements made within the past years. In 1880-'81, a canal 2,400 feet in length, was constructed under the general supervision of H. G. H. Reed, president of the Railroad Company, and superintendent of the Water-power Company, from plans prepared by James M. Barker, of Appleton, who has had direct control of the work. It has been most successfully accomplished, the canal having an average width of ninety feet. The channel taps the river above the Government dam, built upon the site of the old one about five years ago, the average head of water being eighteen feet. A tail-race has also been constructed to carry off the water from the factories which will be erected on the fine sites, now thrown upon the market. Water was let into the canal in July, 1881. Islands, Nos. 3 and 4, are joined by an substantial stone dam, constructed by Messrs. Edwards and Meade, in 1880, the former having charge of the improvement, which is a great addition to the water-power of Kaukauna. Across the river from Kaukauna, where the improvements, by the Water-power Company has been carried on, a new town or village has been planned, and lots are being rapidly taken by actual settlers. Quite an imposing cluster of buildings are springing up, and when the two settlements combine into a village or a city, there will not be a more flourishing corporation in Outagamie County, outside of Appleton. The population of the two places is already estimated to be in the neighborhood of 1,000 and growing daily. Such firms as G. W. Spaulding & Co., stove factory; Col. Frambach, Stovekin paper and pulp mills, and Eagle Flouring mills; Hewitt Bros. saw-mill; Reuter Bros., hubs and spokes; Oscar Byrns, flour-mill;

A. W. Priest, Kaukauna planing and shingle-mills, have already made the Kaukauna side of the river hum with industry. Here, a bank was established by the Hewitt Bros., in 1880, but sold out the next year, to the Reuter Bros., Alexander and Peter. Kaukauna has also a bright local paper, the Times. It was established in September, 1880, by Messrs. Hopkins and Yates. Upon the death of the former, the latter disposed of his interest, to H. A. Stone, in the spring of 1881. It was first issued by its present editor and proprietor, Mr. Stone, in June of that year. There are Catholic, Lutheran and Congregational churches in Kaukauna; a district school of two departments; a live Odd Fellows' lodge, and an organization of Good Templars. Its railroad facilities are by way of Chicago & North-western, the depot of which Company is on the Kaukauna side, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, whose tracks and depot are on the Ledyard side.

In speaking of the latter village, the fact must not be omitted that a pulp-mill, the establishment of George Kelso, was put in operation, in July, 1881. Well informed businessmen estimate that the annual product of the manufacturing of Kaukauna and vicinity will not fall short of \$800,000.

D. J. BROTHERS, fire insurance, real estate and collection agency, and general conveyancing, Kaukauna. Mr. Brothers was born in Gananoque, Canada, but was reared and educated in New York State. In 1851 he came to Milwaukee and lived in the State till 1856, when he returned to New York till 1861, when he came back to Wisconsin. In 1862, Aug. 15, he enlisted in Co. I, 32nd W.V.I., and after an active service was discharged June 25, 1865, after serving as first lieutenant for the last two years and four months, also acting as assistant chief commissary of the 17th Army Corps. After his war services he turned his attention to his business of cooperage, and was prominently official in many minor offices in his locality. In 1867 he was elected the County Superintendent of Schools, for his county, and filled the office until 1871. He then entered upon the mercantile business, which he carried on until his appointment as Inspector of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, under Cols. Martin and Kidder, government engineers, which he held for three years, after which he engaged in his present business, which he has successfully followed since.

H. A. FRAMBACH, paper and pulp manufacturer, Kaukauna. Mr. Frambach is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin about 1847, with his people, who settled in Racine. In 1861, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in Co. G,

W. H. GRAY, general merchandise, drugs, groceries, boots and shoes, Kaukauna. Mr. Gray was born in Green Bay, his people being among the pioneers of that place. He entered the mercantile

Kaukauna.

JOHN STOVEKIN came here in 1865, and has been prominent in manufacturing enterprises of Kaukauna. He built the large flouring mill here, which was lately destroyed, and was also interested in the saw-milling business. For ten years previous to his arrival here, he carried on flour and feed business in Milwaukee, and had also been prominently connected in the milling business there. Although lately suffering from unforeseen disasters, he is still as active and devoted as ever to the furtherance of the industries of this thrifty Kaukauna.

61st I.V.I., and was actively engaged in it till the battle of Shiloh, when he was detailed as scout under the command of Gen. Brayman, until 1863; he was then detailed to act in Central Illinois, under Gen. Otis. After a six months service, he was ordered under Gen. Steele, in Arkansas, with whom he remained till 1864, after which he served under Gen. Thomas in Nashville, Tenn., with whom he remained till the end of the war. Was honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, having entered the ranks as private. After his valuable war services, he turned his attention to the mercantile business, which he very successfully carried through, closing his interest in that line a short time since. In 1873 he was prevailed upon by Mr. John Stovekin (his brother) to engage in the manufacturing business here, which he has very successfully conducted since. In 1877 he organized the Menasha Paper Pulp Company, which has been a successful addition to the manufacturing industries of Menasha, severing his financial interest there in 1880. On the 25th of August, 1881, he lost the valuable flour and pulp mill here by fire, but with his usual energy he made preparation for the rebuilding of a new mill before the smoke had cleared away from the old one. The new mill is adapted for the manufacture of pulp and paper exclusively, and is being built upon the newest and most approved plans, containing one 68-inch double-cylinder machine, six beating engines, one Jordan engine, two pulp machines, and a capacity of eighteen tons of pulp a week. He is the vice-president of the extensive Union Pulp Manufacturing Company, lately established here — H. J. Rogers, of Appleton, president; A. F. Frambach, vice-president and managing director; and William Van Notwick, of Batavia, Ill., secretary and treasurer. Capacity, twelve tons of pulp a day; twelve pulp machines, two wet machines, and two Jordan engines. These pulp machines are the inventions of Col. Frambach, who has very successfully utilized them in that industry here.

GEO. W. LAWE, Postmaster Kaukauna. The subject of our sketch was born in Green Bay, 1810, of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, about 1794, and in 1818 engaged with the American Fur Company. After taking a business course in the Lawville Academy, N. Y., he came to Kaukauna, and began trading with the Indians, having been practically educated to it. His ability in this direction attracted the attention of President W. H. Harrison, who appointed him Indian Agent here in 1843 to 1845, and was again appointed to the position by President Fillmore, 1851, and served until 1854. After prospecting through the country for three years, he returned, 1857, and took charge of the C.&N.W.R.R. depot here, until 1863, when he entered the mercantile business, which he has conducted since. In the meantime he was appointed Postmaster, 1876, of which he is the present incumbent. He has also been active in the municipal offices, and is at

G. F. KELSO, proprietor pulp mill, Kaukauna. Mr. Kelso is a native Wisconsin man, his people having removed here from New York State about 1846. Mr. Kelso established this industry here in 1880. The present capacity of manufacture is about fourteen tons of dry pulp a day, but he proposes to enlarge it, so as to increase the pulp manufacture and add to it that of paper.

HENRY & CHARLES WORTH, druggists, etc., Ledyard, Wis. This enterprising firm established the present business here in May, 1881, having also an establishment of the same kind in Omro, Wis. Mr. Henry is a native American, and joined Mr. C., 1879. Mr. Charlesworth was born in Omro, Wis., 1858. In 1874 he engaged in the furniture business with his brother, in Omro, but subsequently sold it, and engaged with Mr. H., in Omro, Wis.

GEORGE & THAMER, paper pulp and paper manufacturers, Ledyard, Wis. This is the first active establishment on the new water power here, established 1880. Their capacity equals three tons of dry pulp a day. Mr. Geale is an American, and is connected with the extensive wholesale and retail hardware business in Sheboygan, Wis. Mr. Thamer is also an American, born in Sheboygan, his people having come from Germany about 1849. In 1880 he sold his interest in the agricultural business in Sheboygan, and, together with Mr. Geale, started the present business. They are an enterprising and go-ahead firm.

Kaukauna. business in 1864, as clerk. In 1874 he opened a business for himself, which he conducted in Ft. Howard and De Pere, alternately, for six years. In 1880, he removed his business here, and is among the pioneer business men of this smart little Kaukauna.

KAUKAUNA SAVINGS

and Loan Association

"A SAVINGS AND HOME LOAN

INSTITUTION SINCE 1887"

Compliments of

BERG'S Dry Cleaners

147 W. 2nd St. Kaukauna

CORNER REXALL DRUGS

YOUR FRIENDLY FAMILY DRUGSTORE

IN KAUKAUNA

155 East 2nd St. Kaukauna

FARGO'S

Kaukauna, Wisconsin
FUNERAL HOME

400 W. Wisconsin Avenue
RO 6-3130

FURNITURE STORE

172 W. Wisconsin Ave.
RO 6-1641

LOOK DRUG STORES

**24 HOUR EMERGENCY PRESCRIPTION
ANSWERING SERVICE**

Dial RO 6-4661 or RO 6-1575

112 E. Second St. 106 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Kaukauna

CONGRATULATIONS

FROM

VAN ABELS
of
Hollandtown

Kaukauna's Sixth Ward

COMPLIMENTS

THE ROYAL CLOTHIERS

"The Store for Men & Boys"

116 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Kaukauna, Wis.

Jack Conlon and Marty Janssen

1945 - 1965

KAUKAUNA BUS SERVICE

Elwood and James Kobussen

School Busses

Charter Service

School Transportation Service

RO 6-2217

Rt. 3

Kaukauna

THE GRIGNON STORY

By Ed Van Berkel

The Grignon Home, as it is known today, was once termed "A Mansion In The Woods" and judging with standards of the era in which it was constructed, no better description could be given. Built by Charles Augustin Grignon in 1838-39, it was located slightly south of more primitive log houses erected by Dominick Ducharme, first white settler in Kaukauna, who arrived in 1970 and a second dwelling erected by Augustin Grignon, father of Charles, who is credited with either the second or third white settler in Kaukauna.

Some historians credit Paul Ducharme, brother of Dominick, as being the second settler. Augustin Grignon married Nancy McCrea, daughter of a Scotch fur trader, in 1805. He subsequently secured land, adjacent to the Ducharme property and that of property inherited by his wife from her Indian mother, and settled in Kaukauna. He built an addition to the original Ducharme home for his home.

In 1816 he built a grist mill and shortly after a sawmill in Kaukauna. About 1830 he moved to Butte Des Morts, leaving his businesses in Kaukauna in the hands of his sons.

The present historical site is one of the few remaining dating from the third decade of the last century. Many of the materials for this home were brought from Buffalo by steamboat to Green Bay and poled up river on Durham boats to Kaukauna. Workmen to construct the home were also imported from the east.

In early days the kitchen was separate from the house, located a few feet behind the main dwelling. It had a large brick oven and a covered passageway which led to a small window. Food was passed through this window to the main dining room. Changes made by the Grignon family during the early years has resulted in the former dining room now serving as the kitchen.

Many of the trees planted by the builder are still in evidence on the grounds, one old elm spreading over 100 feet. In 1837 Charles married Mary Elizabeth Meade, daughter of David Meade of Green Bay. The two resided in the Ducharme-Grignon house while the present building was being constructed.

Charles was appointed Indian interpreter by the Federal government and took an active part in civic affairs, serving as county treasurer for many years.

He died April 18, 1862, leaving a widow and nine children: Fanny, born 1838; Nancy 1840; Au-

gustin David 1842; Lydia 1844; Margaret 1846; Mary 1848; Emmeline 1850; Rosister 1858, and Charles 1862. The older children were educated at Lawrence College, Appleton, where Miss Fannie taught French and music and Miss Margaret taught painting.

In 1851 Charles A. Grignon relinquished the deed to his majestic palace to his father, Augustin. From then to 1864 various Grignons maintained the property. From 1864-68, Martin Weyenberg acquired the historical area from Mary Grignon, later returned the property to her and the many other members of the family in subsequent years to follow.

The Ross Grignons and bachelor brother, Charles III, were the last descendants to reside in the home. After the death of Ross, his wife Edith and Charles operated the homestead and small farm with the assistance of area held.

The youngest of the Grignon children, Charles, died in 1933. The Grignon family came from France to Canada about 1692 and can trace ancestry to French nobility. In the indexes of the publications of the Wisconsin Historical Society there are 1,350 is mentioned half so often, an indication of the references to the Grignon family. No other name importance the family played in the state during its early growth.

The Mansion in the Woods was a haven to travelers in those early years. Records show governors, statesmen, bishops and foreign visitors were frequent visitors to the home. All were treated with hospitality by the Grignons who were known for their generosity. The home was the social hub of a developing wilderness where visitors were treated to fine food, warmth and a refinement not anticipated in the still sparsely populated country.

Letters on file at the home tell of great hunting trips, severe winters when white men and Indians endured extreme hardships, parties and banquets, years of plenty and years of suffering, weddings, births and death.

For many years the Grignon home was a welcome site to river travelers as they made their way into the wilderness from Green Bay. From the balcony over the front portal of the home, one could view the camping grounds of the Indians whose picturesque wigwams stood on the low ground in front of the Grignon property.

These Indians kept the Grignon family laden supplied with game and fish. The home stood as a witness as more and more white men moved up-river, the Indians withdrew and a new community gradually took shape. The building of the govern-

Chamber of Commerce

First recorded session of the Kaukauna Association was held January 11, 1924. The Kaukauna Advancement Association was incorporated in March, 1927. The next step of progress of the group was noted on October 31, 1956, when the group became the Kaukauna Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

Many names, legendary names in the progress of Kaukauna and its history, have served on the chamber of commerce roster. The count of memberships in the organization of business-industrial-educational-professional people has remained rather stable, with investments increases in proportion to services rendered to the community over the years.

The programs and activities of yesterday correspond directly to the current projects now under advisement of the Kaukauna Chamber of Commerce. Community leaders of forty and thirty years ago were also interested in: Retail Promotion-Events, Christmas Decorations, Downtown Development and Industrial Development projects, and many other projects of community planning. Two pictorial brochures about Kaukauna have been printed by the Chamber of Commerce - August, 1955 saw the first distribution, and July, 1963 noted the second public relations project.

Management of the Chamber of Commerce, through democratic elections, has remained about the same over the years, while secretarial services have changed from the volunteer, to the partial-payment program, to the part-time employee and in 1964 to the full-time Executive Secretary.

Sponsorship of the Kaukauna Chamber of Commerce is still one of the voluntary policy, each member showing his civic responsibility and pride in the community in which he makes a living.

T. T. & FLOOR LAYERS

On October 16, 1956, three brothers Art, Jim and Bob Tennesen started the T. T. & T. Floor Layers. At that time the brothers bought out Mr. Paul Jansen's stock of inlaid which was located in Kimberly. In January 1957 they opened a store at 121 East Second Street, Kaukauna where they operated until January 1962. With the fine cooperation of the people of Kaukauna and surrounding territory they grew from a brother team of three to a present staff of ten handling inlaid, formica, & plastic tile. In January 1962 they moved to 1510 Crooks Avenue on Highway 55. In their larger quarters they added paint, carpeting, ceramic tile and wall paper with an ever growing inventory of all the new and latest patterns.

ment locks and canal gave an impetus to the growth and still the Grignon family and home stood majestically as the canal was built almost in front yard.

In August, 1939, the Grignon Home properties were sold to Outagamie County for \$8000. Previous to the sale, several Kaukauna people were interested in restoring the historical area for a tourist attraction. Heading several committees of this restoration project were L. W. Nelson, then Mayor of Kaukauna and Joseph McCarty, during the 1930's and early 1940's. Edith Grignon assisted the projects while residing at the St. Paul Home (she was admitted in 1943 and was the first resident of the St. Paul Home, inc. for the Aged which is in operation today.)

Extensive renovation projects were under way in 1944 with the allocation of \$1200 from Outagamie County. Curator William Wolf headed many programs of historical note.

The 150th Anniversary of Kaukauna's founding in 1940, and the Centennial of the State of Wisconsin celebration in 1948, spotlighted the Grignon Home areas. County employees who served as Curators over the years included William Wolf, John Haid and Otto Warnecke. Restoration "committees" since 1932 and to the present have maintained the theory of "reproducing the homey atmosphere the original Grignon Home occupants displayed down through the years."

In July, 1955, City of Kaukauna officials negotiated with Outagamie County Board members for the purchase of several acres of land abutting Highway 96. The properties were expected to be used for the new hospital site, a park or school area. On January 21, 1964, the balance of the 30 acres was sold to the City of Kaukauna for \$1.00 under the stipulation that the grounds would be maintained as a historical site.

The formation of the Grignon Home Historical Group, Inc. and affiliation with the State of Wisconsin Historical Society took place during the summer of 1964. The purpose of the incorporate group is outlined to serve as managers of the restoration and maintenance of the Grignon Home Historical Museum, under the direction of the City Health and Recreation Committee of the City Council. Current projects include the furnishings-restoration, painting, papering and displaying articles of specific interest along with the programming of Tour Guides during the summer season. The Grignon Home is open to the public from 10-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9-6 p.m. on Sat. and Sun. until Labor Day.

REGION FROM THE YEARS

Researched By Linda Plutchak, K.H.S. Student

addition to the Epworth Home. In 1934 the Men's Club redecorated the Epworth Home.

Since then the Brokaw Memorial Episcopal Church has continued into activity with an energetic congregation.

The first Lutheran services were held in the home of Mr. George Hohner, later Mr. Jacob Konrad, Sr. provided a meeting place. Rev. R. Pieper of St. John's, Wrightstown, accepted the constitution that had been drafted on March 2. Pastor Pieper remained in charge of the church until September 1878. Then W. Bergholz became pastor of the Wrightstown Church and also supplied Kaukauna.

A resolution was passed to build a church and it was erected on the site of the present church. The exterior remained unfinished for four years then it was brick veneered.

From 1880 until 1885 Rev. W. Albrecht of St. John's in the Town of Woodville supplied the needs of the parishioners. In 1884 a dwelling had been secured for the pastor. It was purchased from O'Connell for \$987.68.

Pastor Hinnehal came on April 19, 1885. He was installed on June 14, 1885 by Rev. C. Popp of Wrightstown.

In 1879 the congregation had affiliated itself with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin. The Legal Corporation took place in October of 1890.

A resolution to build a school house was passed in July 1885. In 1891 the school building was enlarged. The cornerstone for a new Lutheran parochial school at the corner of Tobacco and Augustine Sts. was laid on Sunday, August 17, 1923. The work started the next week at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

A church bell was purchased in 1888. In 1892 a decision was made to build a new parsonage. And in 1893 a cemetery was purchased from Louise Beaulieu for \$800.

A pipe organ was installed in 1900 for a cost of \$755. In 1953 a new organ was purchased.

Until 1911 all services were held in German. In 1920 services were held regularly in both English and German. By 1947, German services were held only twice a month, and subsequently were discontinued.

On June 27, 1915 Pastor Hinnehal laid the cornerstone for the new church. The church was dedicated on February 13, 1916. Improvements on the church were carried out in 1930 and 1947. The new parsonage was built in 1952. The cost was \$21,000.

As population grew in the settlement of Kaukauna, churches developed and grew. In most cases the churches started as missions. They were supplied, that is, the service were offered by a neighboring priest or minister. They ceased to be a mission when they could support their own pastor.

In 1832-34 a chapel was built by Rev. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. The exact location is unknown, but it was in the Kaukauna vicinity. When Father Mazzuchelli left, the chapel became deserted.

Catholic services were held in the Grignon mansion long before churches were established in Appleton, Neenah or Menasha. The Grignon home was always open to passing priests and Catholics from miles around who came to hear Mass.

There was an appearance of a Methodist mission in Kaukauna in the year 1853. However, there are no records during the sixties and seventies and it seems relatively inactive. In 1881, a conference was held at Whitewater and the decision was made that the Kaukauna mission be supplied.

It was in 1885 that Mr. & Mrs. Norman Brokaw moved to Kaukauna from Marinette. It was their decision to promote the organization of a Methodist church. Rev. W. D. Ames was appointed to organize the church. The first regular services were held in the Odd Fellows Home. There were eight charter members, Mr. & Mrs. Brokaw, Levi and Louisa Lord, Thomas and Sarah Mitchell, Eliza A. Wing and Sarah E. Smith.

The church building was begun in the spring of 1886 and completed in the fall at a cost of \$4,500. In 1890 Rev. W. A. Hall came from Green Bay. Mr. Brokaw, C. A. Anderson, James Conway, H. D. Wing, and H. J. Tuttle were the trustees. Mr. Brokaw also served as the Sunday School superintendent.

Mr. Brokaw built the Epworth Home at a cost of \$3,800 and presented it to the church in 1891. Remodeling was initiated in 1925 to provide room for an organ and two Sunday School class rooms. Mr. Brokaw had done much for the church throughout his lifetime and until his death in 1900 the church became the Brokaw Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Methodist church existed on the South side from 1896-1902. It was discontinued due to lack of participation.

Because of the increase in the congregation, it was necessary to make another addition to the Epworth Home. On October 1, 1923, Rev. Paul E. Stevens held consecration services for the \$42,000

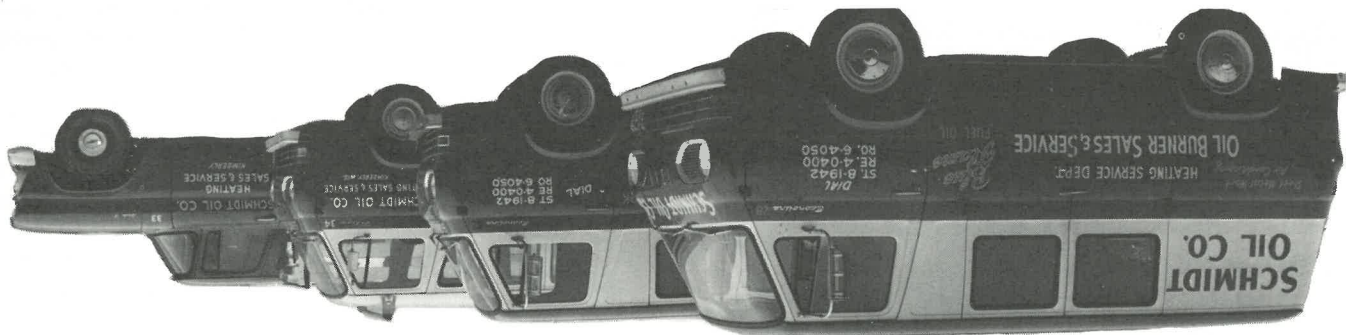
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"SERVING ALL OF THE FOX CITIES"

Raymond Cattou canvassed Kaukauna in 1944 in an attempt to determine the interest in creating a south side Lutheran Church. The interest was sufficient to merit the creation of a church on the South side. The first services were held on Sunday evenings in the old Congregational Church. In January 1946 the Bethany Lutheran Church was organized as a mission with eight charter members.

The present location was purchased in June 1947. The first service in their own church was held in March 1948. The formal dedication took place on March 11, 1951.

In the early 1880's, missionaries organized the Immanuel Reformed Evangelical Church. In 1889 a church was erected on the South side with Rev. F. Aigher as pastor. The trustees were W. Kumb, H. Ellerman and J. Stanninger.

A native Indian Presbyterian deacon John Metoxen was holding meetings in 1822. In the spring of 1827 Rev. Jesse Miner arrived to establish a mission. The American Board had sent him to convert the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. A church was built in 1827 across from the John Brile farm. Rev. Miner died in March 1829 and was buried in the mission burial grounds. Later he was removed to the Kelso Cemetery in south Kaukauna. The mission stood on the present site of the Chicago and N.W. Railway shops.

In 1830 Rev. Cutting Marsh, M.D., lived in the Mission House built by Rev. Miner. His mission was uncertain since the Stockbridge Indians were on reservation and could not be moved by the government at any time. At length the Indians were moved.

The North side Congregational church was established in 1876. A south side Congregational church was also established. In 1901 the Congregational churches followed the Methodists in uniting on one side of the river. However, there is no further mention of the Congregational churches in this city.

Before 1869 Catholics had to go to Little Chute to worship. It was in 1869 that Bishop Melcher gave permission to Kaukauna residents to establish their own church. However, action was delayed because of the attitude of the Vicar General and the pastor of the Little Chute church. Finally, they gave their consent, also.

The new church was dedicated on Friday, December 26, 1873, the feast of St. Stephen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Stern assisted by Rev. J. Hackl of Buchanan; F. Lemagie of Hollandtown; F. Adelaire of Wrihtstown and Father Venturi and Ackley of Menasha.

The mission was supplied by Rev. J. Hackl of Buchanan until 1876. After three months, he was

succeeded by Rev. A. W. Buschle. During the tenure of Father Buschle, a new parsonage was built and furnished, a cemetery donated, cleared and fenced, and a bell put in the church tower. A parish school was started by fitting up a room in the sanctuary of the church. Miss Grignon served as teacher.

In 1877 Rev. J. Gauche was appointed pastor. He completed the school house.

Rev. J. Rohde was appointed pastor of Holy Cross on September 21, 1878. Rev. Rohde saw that the old debts were paid off. Two lots were purchased. In 1880 the Franciscan sisters were given charge of this school. The school house was enlarged and a sister's house erected. The church was enlarged and frescoed in 1882. In 1884 a pipe organ was purchased for \$900.

In 1885 St. Mary's church was founded. Rt. Rev. Bishop Krautbauer gave permission to erect the church. Four lots were purchased and the Lake Shore Railway Company donated two additional lots. Father Rohde attended it as a mission for six months.

The foundation for Holy Cross School was laid in 1886. Four teachers from the Dominican order in Racine were appointed.

In 1891 there were plans to enlarge the church. The exterior was veneered with pressed brick. Since that time the church has been serving an increasingly larger congregation.

The St. Mary's church was finished in January of 1886. Rev. N. Hens had been appointed pastor on December 1. Upon his appointment the church was \$5,000 in debt and consisted of only 75 families. However, the debt was soon paid off.

The priest's house was built in October 1887. In the spring of 1888 five acres were bought from John Brill to be used for a cemetery. In July, the Sister's house was completed. A \$4,000 addition was made to the church.

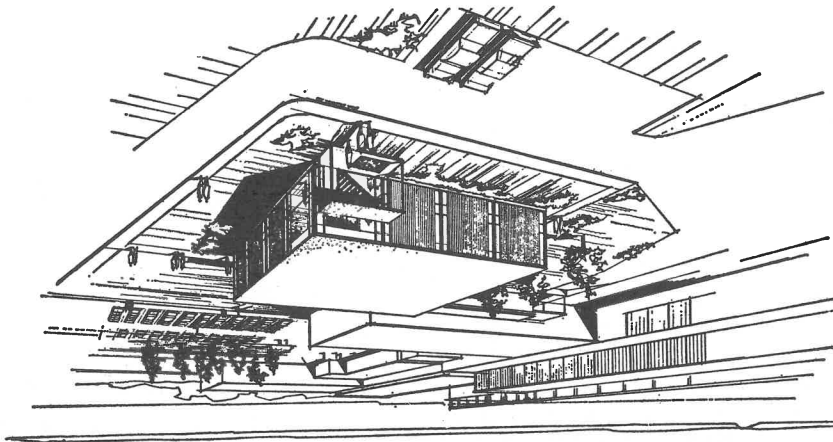
St. Mary's present church has a seating capacity of a thousand. It is one of the most ornate of the diocese. It's altar is one of the finest in the state.

Because of vast growth in St. Mary's congregation, just recently a new parish was organized. St. Aloysius is now undergoing the basic stages of development.

Besides those previously mentioned, Kaukauna residents are now able to worship at the Assembly of God, Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, and the Community Gospel Chapel.

Although the Catholic faith is predominant, there is ample opportunity for those of other faiths to worship at the church of their choice. Religious growth in Kaukauna has been excellent.

A GROWING BOY AT 74 YEARS (COMPANY)



Home of Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Company in Kaukauna, Wisconsin. The new, two-story, air conditioned office building to be erected this year is shown in the foreground.

Who's only young once? Not Giddings & Lewis of Kaukauna, Wisconsin. We're as energetic and spry as the moment of our birth. And that was a day in 1891.

We preserve our youthful vigor on a diet of grass-roots American employees who take pride in their work . . . their company . . . and the community where they reside.

Our people had a humble beginning like most entrepreneurs of "gay-ninety" days - repairing paper mill equipment at first, then manufacturing coal stokers and thisle machines, and finally, gray iron castings and machine tools. Today, G & L of Kaukauna is . . .

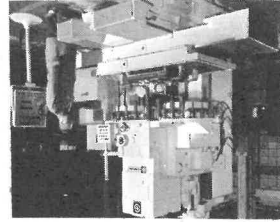
**THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND MOST
COMPREHENSIVE PLANT DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE
OF HEAVY-DUTY DRILLING
MACHINES.**

Here is the assembly floor of one of our modern high-boy machine shops.



We're a modern, fully-integrated manufacturing facility - producing an advanced line of horizontal and vertical drilling machines (including highly-sophisticated tape-controlled units) and quality machine-tool castings. We're part of an international organization having six plants in American, Scottish and German locations. Headquarters is in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

G & L of Kaukauna is 74 years young, and isn't about to stop growing.



Tape-controlled Numerical Center has a 40-tool storage capacity for automatic tool changing.

GIDDINGS & LEWIS MACHINE TOOL COMPANY
KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN 54130



RAILROAD HISTORY

the north side of the river, a half dozen on the island and about four buildings on the south side —

plus a depot and a half round house.

The moving of the Milwaukee Lake Shore &

Western railway headquarters and shops from

Manitowoc to Kaukauna's south side began in 1881

and was completed in 1883. History written in

1891 states that about 1000 men were employed in

the local railroad shops and the payroll was \$34,000

per month.

The history records show that the plant was

built at a cost of \$225,000.

It is only fair to give a close up view of the

Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railroad

shops that started the population explosion in

Kaukauna in the 1880's. From a small city of less

than a thousand inhabitants, Kaukauna grew to

about 4000 at the turn of the century. When the

railroad's headquarters and shops were moved to

Kaukauna, in 1882 and 1883, things really began

to happen, Kaukauna was now the most prosperous

city in the Fox River Valley.

The officials of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore

& Western railroad, which was located here at that

time, saw a future for Kaukauna and decided to

remove their headquarters from Manitowoc mak-

ing this town a change over point where all en-

gineers and train crews changed before continuing

their trip further north. By this change over the

officials consisting of the Superintendent of the

division and his office were brought to Kaukauna.

This made it necessary for the building the round

house, machine shop, office building, coal sheds,

extra side tracks and many other useful projects

in which to make a complete set-up.

This change brought to our town a new popu-

lation of about 200 families necessitating the con-

struction of housing facilities to take care of fast

increasing population. As time went on each and

practically all of these new comers bought lots

and constructed homes for their families. Most of

these homes were built in the 4th ward which at

the time was given the name of "Yankee Hill."

The main line of the road at this time extended

from Milwaukee to Ashland a distance of about

400 miles. Extending off from the main line at

various places was the Oshkosh, Oconto, Two

Rivers, Rhineland, Wausau, Wolf river and On-

tonagon River branches besides numerous spurs

piercing through to rich mines in the gogebic Iron

Range. Also at this time, a forty and one half mile

extension was being built between Wausau and

Marshfield.

The road was split into two distinct divisions,

the Southern and the Northern, the former extend-

(since 1863)
By Stanley Beguhn, Retired High School Teacher

To the Chicago and Northwestern railroad be-

longs endless credit of giving Kaukauna its first

great impetus toward prosperity. The railroad

entered our small city in 1863 and established for

the first time a strong link which connected Kau-

kauna with the outside world. The new road

passed through the city on the north side of the

river, the depot being located on the street named

in honor of it, Depot Street. The benefit which

our town at that time derived from the railroad

should not be over estimated. It had a greater

road mileage than any other railroad system in the

United States and it therefore gave the direct

communication for our manufactured goods with

the great markets in the west and northwest. This

railroad put Kaukauna on the main line connecting

Chicago with the cities of Northern Michigan and

therefore had the benefit of fine train service on

one of the best equipped roads in the world. There

were three passenger trains each way daily, the

night train being amply provided with sleepers and

dining cars. The traveler could take a sleeper

out of Kaukauna at night, get a good night's rest

and wake, refreshed at Chicago the next morning.

In addition to the passenger service there were

two freight and accommodation trains that also

carried passengers, thus supplying service with

five trains, north and south, out of Kaukauna

daily.

To accommodate the growing business of the

road the Company at a considerable expense built

spur tracks from the mainline leading to many

of the mills in the Fox River Valley. This necessi-

tated a high grade on each side of the government

canal, across which they erected appropriate draw

bridges to take care of the transportation from

local mills as well as from other mills in the Fox

River Valley. By these means manufacturers had

ready access to the main outlet and therefore had

their choice of the best markets, at all times, in all

parts of our country.

The advent of the Chicago and Northwestern

railway in 1863 helped in a big way to keep Kau-

kauna alive until the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and

Western Railroad moved to Kaukauna in 1881

when our city really had industrial and population

increase that can be remembered by many of our

older people. We often hear the retired railroad

men tell us about it with great enthusiasm.

LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY

MOVES HEADQUARTERS TO KAUKAUNA 1881

As we look at Kaukauna in the year of 1881,

we note that there are about a hundred homes on

CONGRATULATIONS TO KAUKAUNA

THE HOFFMAN COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

General Contractors

Industrial - Institutional - Commercial

(Since 1892)

Kaukauna Senior High School Addition

Comments

Conkey's Book Store

(WISCONSIN'S LEADING BOOK STORE)

226 East College Avenue

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OUTAGAMIE ABSTRACT & TITLE

CO., INC.

Abstracts of Title and Title Insurance

219 W. College Ave.

RE 4-7131 - Appleton, Wisconsin

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY'S OLDEST

ABSTRACT CO.

(111 Years - Est. 1854)

James L. Evans, President

CONGRATULATIONS KAUKAUNA

CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE

Appleton, Wisconsin

Serving This Community Over 50 Years

TO OUR FRIENDS IN

KAUKAUNA

Best Wishes

OUTAGAMIE CO. BANK

"Appletons Most Convenient Bank"

Appleton, Wisconsin

HEID MUSIC CO., INC.

Pianos - Organs

OSHKOSH - APPLETON

CONGRATULATIONS TO KAUKAUNA

Comments

WHBY

Appleton

SERVING KAUKAUNA

FOR THE PAST 40 YEARS

CONGRATULATIONS

KAUKAUNA

on your

175th Anniversary

GATEWAY TRANSPORTATION CO., INC.

Another building was the blacksmith shop which was 50 x 100 feet. Here everything always was busier than a swarm of bees. This department was always in demand for their help in other departments as well as in their own shop. Sixteen forges lined the outside wall of the room with complete equipment and tools to help each man attending his forge. In the center of the shop were two large steam hammers and one huge hydraulic hammer. In the hands of the skilled operator, the steam hammer was practically endowed with life. It could hit a one-hundred ton blow to the delicate finishing soft stroke that changed the object upon which it worked by only tapping it by a hairs-breath.

After the piece of rolling stock had passed through the hands of the workman in the department described above and passed inspection it was taken to the paint shop. Two large buildings 50 x 120 ft. standing on the outskirts of the group of shops where the finishing touches were put on the completed projects. In this department it was possible to work on 8 cars at one time.

The oil house was 20 x 40 feet and had a capacity of 7000 gallons; the iron warehouse had the capacity of 100 tons while another cast iron storehouse held 60 tons.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

In the late 90's the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western line was taken over by the prosperous Chicago Northwestern that served this community for about forty years. It was now the Ashland division of the Northwestern system. The railroad shops that were here continued at the time of purchase although improvements were started soon after to make the shops one of the largest and best equipped shops in Wisconsin. Expansion was fast and before completed about 200 were transferred to Kaukauna so that the new up-to-date railroad shops would be completely manned with experienced

The railroad had the reputation of declaring the highest dividends to stockholders of any railroad in the state of Wisconsin. The payments on common stock was 7% while on the preferred stock a 3 1/2% was paid on the semi-annual basis.

THE CITY OF KAUKAUNA
TO
Congratulations
On It's 175th Anniversary

EXTENDS

414 N. Division P.O. Box 21 Appleton, Wisconsin

THE BRENNAN - FRASER
ROOFING & SIDING COMPANY

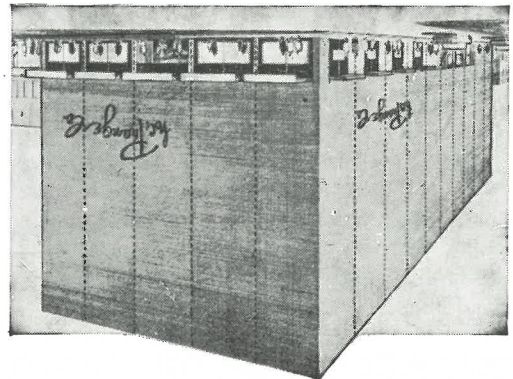
**We're in our 78th year...
and still growing, too!**

APPLETON, WISCONSIN



... and as you continue to grow, we continue to serve your shopping needs with the finest assortment of quality-made, name-brand merchandise, personal services and guaranteed satisfaction.

**Congratulations Kaukauna
on your 175th Anniversary!
May You Continue to Grow**

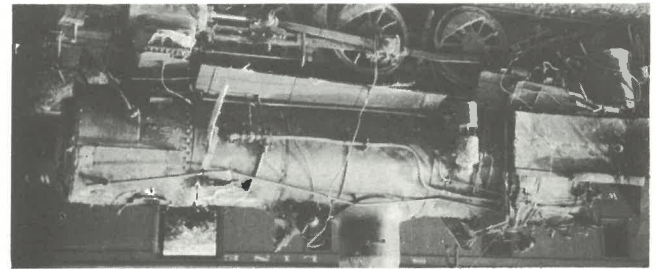


TRAINS IN 1907

Joseph Nushardt was round house foreman and employee of the R.R. after 1907. He recalled the time when besides passenger trains, nine regular freight trains passed through the yards and five or six extras daily during the winter months. The extras in the winter hauled pulpwood as this was the time of the year when the trees were most easily harvested.

The buildings in 1929 became too small for new modern shop equipment and the decision was made to move headquarters to Green Bay which would be more centralized for all repair work. 200 families left Kaukauna with the shops also.

At the present time only two buildings of the remaining shops are in use by the railroad and the remaining five are rented to paper companies for storage space. The windows are boarded up and the buildings look very much deserted. Most of the shop employees were transferred to Green Bay that in those years they would stand on the platform and watch 400 more come out of the various shops like bees out of an active hive.



At the present time the old steam locomotive whistle is not heard and the modern diesel streamliners more efficient, have taken the place of the iron horse completely. If you should be interested in steam locomotives, of all kinds and sizes, take a drive to Green Bay and spend a day at the railroad exhibit and you will see the old iron horses that house the honor of faithful service and now a deserved rest.

MEET GIDDINGS & LEWIS

OF KAUKAUNA . . .

During the past 74 years, G&L Kaukauna has grown to be the largest and most comprehensive plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of heavy-duty drilling machine tools. Over 380 people are employed here in developing and building some eighteen different types of drilling equipment for worldwide distribution.

1891 BEGINNING

A vigorous metal working industry developed in the "Valley" before the turn-of-the-century from the needs of paper producers here. One of these early firms was the Kaukauna Machine Company. It began operations by repairing complicated

G&L ACQUIRES KMC

machinery used in the paper mills. A while later, the company manufactured power hammers and gray iron castings. In January 1939, it became the Kaukauna Machine Corporation manufacturing machine-tools and gray iron castings. Foundry facilities were expanded at this time. An office addition and high bay shop were completed in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

In 1955, Kaukauna Machine Corporation was acquired by Giddings & Lewis, who operated it as the Kaukauna Machine and Foundry Division. Plant, complete with foundry operations, manufactured vertical turret lathes and various types of boring, drilling and milling machines. In 1957, this division developed tape-controlled horizontal drilling machines — the forerunners of some of G&L's current variety of highly-sophisticated numerically controlled machines.

BIG CHANGE IN 1960

G&L acquired Cincinnati Bickford Machine Tool Company in 1955, the world's foremost producer of heavy-duty radial and upright drilling machines. Operations were moved to Kaukauna in 1960 to centralize drilling machine production in Wisconsin.

Presently, G&L Kaukauna produces twelve different radial drills (including the world's largest), nine different upright drills, a portable unit, a horizontal drilling machine, and several models of N/C drilling machines.

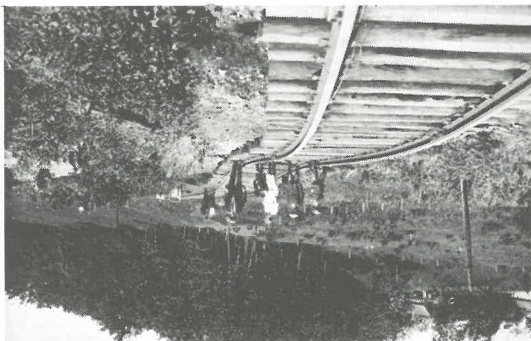
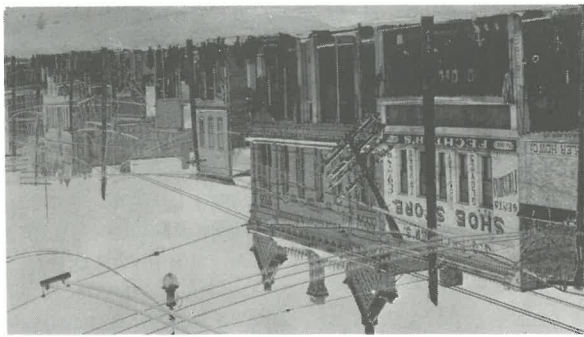
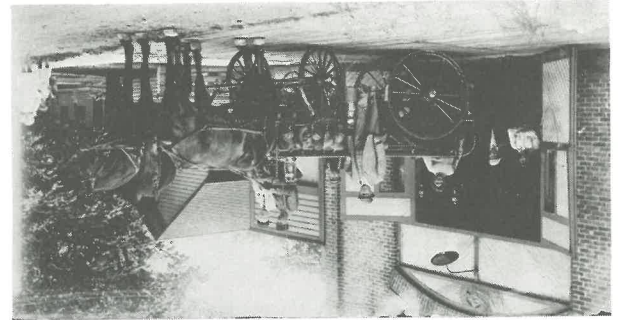
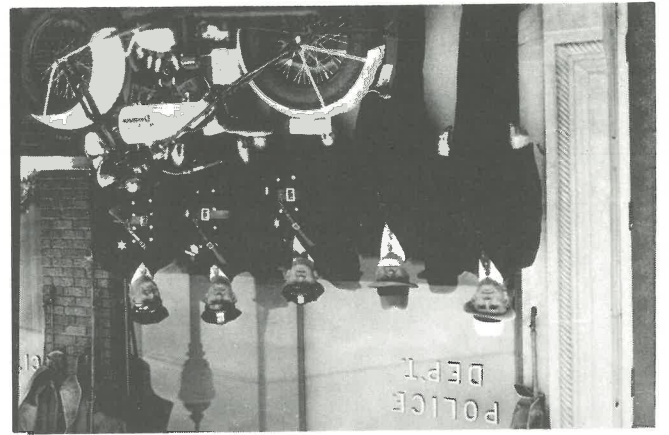
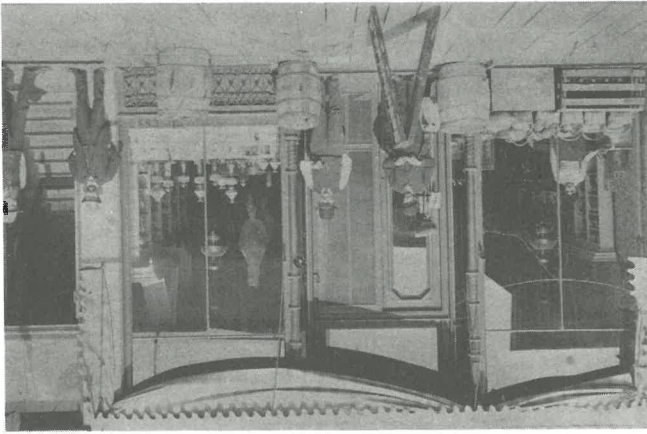
Giddings & Lewis Numeridrills, Numerimates and Numericensers (tape-controlled units) are the high-performance leaders in the drilling machine industry, and represent the greatest purchase potential. Their acceptance has substantially increased production, and has doubled employment in the Kaukauna plant from six years ago. A high bay machine shop was completed in 1964 to meet demands of an expanding market. Towards the end of this year, a two-story office building will be erected.

OPTIMISTIC FUTURE

Skilled employees, modern work methods, growth, and pioneer heritage, are sound reasons why G&L Kaukauna is "keyed-up" about the coming years. The world's largest plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of heavy-duty drilling machines will remain in Kaukauna — that's G&L's goal!

WORLDWIDE AFFILIATIONS

The Kaukauna facility is one of six manufacturing plants operated by Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Company. Other plant locations are in Fond du Lac; Menominee, Michigan; Langen, Germany; and Arbroath, Scotland. Headquarters is in Fond du Lac.



REMEMBER WHEN?

KAUKAUNA'S WATERWAYS

and Mississippi Canal Company reserving certain water power rights.

In earlier days, before the coming of the white man, the Indians were able to travel all the way from Lake Michigan, up the Fox, over to the Wisconsin river, by means of a two-mile carryover at Portage, and then on down the Mississippi.

Five principal Indian tribes owned the land in this part of Wisconsin up until 1836. These tribes were the Fox, the Winnebago, the Mascoutins, the Menominees and the Potawatomis. In 1836, the white man gained possession of the land as a result of the Treaty of the Cedars, signed under a clump of trees between Appleton and Little Chute along what is now Highway 96.

Most of the white settlers who came to the Lake Winnebago region in the 1830's came up the Fox from Green Bay by means of Durham boats. They were used largely for moving goods and passengers to Fort Winnebago from the Green Bay settlement. Their greatest handicap was their lack of speed, but a single Durham boat could carry as much freight or as many passengers as 20 or 30 canoes. At the several rapids in the lower Fox, it was found necessary in most cases to unload the cargo at each rapid and have the boats hauled up through the rushing waters by brute strength.

In the early 1840's river men were beginning to turn their attention to steamboats. The first of these to navigate Lake Winnebago was the Manchester which some accounts say Captain Stephen Houghstalling brought from Buffalo, New York. At about the turn of the century, there were some 35 boats, both sailing and steam propelled (stern wheelers) in commercial operation in the lower and upper Fox rivers.

The Fox River Navigation Company was organized in 1918, primarily for the purpose of serving the fast-growing pulp and paper industry. Coal-barging started in 1919, and was in continuous operation up to the end of the 1959 season, a total of 40 years in operation. A maximum of approximately 300,000 tons coal was hauled annually during its peak seasons.

The coal was loaded onto river barges at the several Green Bay docks and said barges taken up river by diesel operated tugs to the various docks at Kaukauna, Kimberly, Appleton, Neenah and Oshkosh (the latter two cities serviced by the Cook & Brown Lime Company) where large cranes unloaded the (400 ton) barges in a matter of a few hours. This river traffic moved on the river and through the locks and canals day and night, from the date of opening navigation in April to the time of closing the season in late November of each year.

By James E. Bamberg

The Fox river flows through the city of Kaukauna in a generally easterly direction, connecting Lake Winnebago with Green Bay. This river was named after the Reynard or Fox Indians who occupied this country in earlier days. Their principal villages were on the upper Fox in and about Butte des Morts. The navigation canal in Kaukauna runs from the headgates at the United States Government Dam and passes through five locks within the city limits.

The lower Fox river, from Neenah-Menasha to De Pere, is in reality a series of rapids which have been developed into a navigational system by means of canals, locks and dams. There are 17 locks in all. The total drop is 169 feet, made up principally of 38 feet at Appleton (Grand Chute), 38 feet at Little Chute, and 50 feet at Kaukauna (Grand Kakalin).

There were several good reasons why the pioneers were so anxious to establish paper mills on the lower Fox river, but the main reason was that the water power was so readily available. Today, in the 35-mile stretch between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay there are 22 paper mills, which, with approximately 20 paper converting plants, give the Fox river valley area the greatest concentration of pulp and paper mills in the world. The feasibility of a navigable waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi river by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was mentioned by many early travelers, but the chief credit for making it a reality goes to the Honorable Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay. As early as 1829 he called a meeting of the citizens of Green Bay to consider this matter.

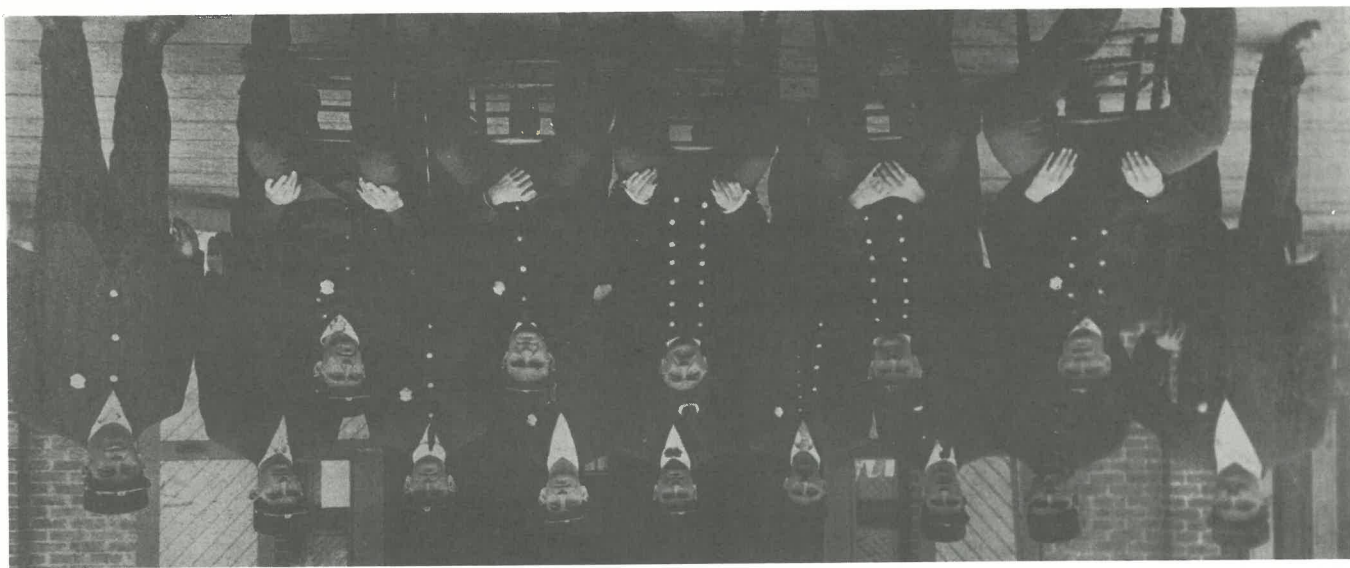
While serving as a delegate in congress from the territory of Wisconsin, Congressman Martin obtained an act of congress granting various tracts of land for this purpose. In 1839 the War Department employed Captain T. J. Cram to make a preliminary survey and an estimate of the cost. Practically no headway was made with this undertaking until the state legislature of Wisconsin accepted a proposition of Morgan L. Martin, and he then began work at Kaukauna in June, 1851, with about 500 men.

Many financial difficulties were experienced and reorganizations were resorted to several times before the canal was completed in 1856. The first boat to make a complete trip was the Aquilla, which left Pittsburg, going down the Ohio river, then up the Mississippi and Wisconsin and through the upper and lower Fox to Green Bay. In October, 1872, the United States Government purchased the dams, canals and navigation rights; the Green Bay

REMEMBER WHEN?



It was in 1938 that a group of proud Kaukauna Hunters returned from that years deer hunting expedition with a fine display of deer. Standing from left to right we see Ben Ives, Sam Rasmussen, Jim McFadden, Sr., Peter Renn, John Coppes and Dr. Flanagan. Seated are: Louis Wolf, Dick McCarty, Bill Flynn and Barney Lamers.



Pechman Studio History

Twenty-six years ago, in 1939, Frank Pechman came to Kaukauna to open a photographic Studio. The handicaps were many. Of that period, Mr. Pechman says, "It was rough. I had just been discharged from the hospital where I had spent the six previous years in bed. I was physically weak and financially broke. I ate and slept at the studio to save on expenses. Lived on canned soups and breakfast cereals because they were cheap. I was my own receptionist, cameraman, colorist, dark-room man, floor scrubber etc. Even did photo-finishes for the local drug stores. . . all by hand. The price at that time was 29c for developing a roll of film and making 8 snapshots. The drug store got one third of that."

Two years later he married Marvis Schmidt. She became the receptionist and an expert colorist. They operated a husband and wife studio for many years often working 12 to 18 hours a day. Their outstanding work was soon recognized at state and national exhibits and they won many awards. To date Pechman Portraits have won over 650 awards. Before long 75% of their business in Kaukauna came from people who lived in Appleton. They opened a branch studio in Appleton. About ten years ago they opened another branch in Green Bay. As their business grew they hired additional help until last Christmas they had a staff of 42 people working full or part time at the Pechman Studios. All the finishing for the three studios is done at their plant in Kaukauna. In 1964 their pay roll was about \$150,000.00. This adds substantially to the economy of Kaukauna.

The Pechmans have two lovely daughters. Lynn is married and lives in Long Island New York, and Rawn, who is a senior art-major at Lawrence University.

When asked to comment on his success story Mr. Pechman replied, "I suppose all success stories have the same basic ingredients. You are inspired to accept a challenge, over-come a handicap, or make a dream come true. But the most important thing to know is that any success story is always 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration and not easily accomplished on a 40 hour week."

For years the company scale, located there, was a stopping place for many truckers who depended on it for weighing in their operations from this area. Construction of the new High School brought about the moving of the wood yard business. In 1962, Edward Renn, manager of the Company went out of the materials business and devoted full time to building and remodeling. The immediate Renn family consists of Mrs. Peter Renn, now 87, Edward and Alma, who had been secretary and office manager of the wood yard business, Mrs. James Bamberg, all of Kaukauna and Mrs. Myron Cross, of Seattle, Washington.

During the years 1932 through 1937 about 4,000 tons of sulphur was also transported annually by the Fox River Navigation Company's river barges; and in the years 1933 through 1937 an appreciable amount of pulpwood was barged from lake steamer unloading docks at Green Bay to the river docks at Kaukauna and Kimberly. The transportation of this sulphur and pulpwood was in addition to the coal-barging operations for the Fox valley paper mills.

The Era of commercial navigation on these waters ended in November, 1959. Now we have only recreational traffic, power boats and yachts, and several United States Government owned barges and tug boats using the locks and canals on the lower Fox river.

About 450 lockages a year is now the average traffic count through the Kaukauna locks; the six-month boating season being from May 1 to November 1 each year.

The upper Fox river improvement (locks and dams) was transferred from the United States Corps of Engineers over to the Wisconsin Conservation Department in June 1962. Even though the locks proper have been taken out of service, smaller recreational traffic can still negotiate this upper Fox river by means of haulovers at the various lock sites.

PIONEER BUSINESS

A wood yard was located where the main High School building now stands. This was a Wood, Lumber and Coal Business started by a Kaukauna pioneer, Luther Lindauer, who was also Mayor from 1890 to 1892. He sold this business to B. H. "Bat" Hayes who in turn sold it to Peter and John Renn in 1911.

After the death of John in 1920, Peter took ownership and after his death in 1952, the family continued with son Edward as Manager. Before purchasing the wood yard, the Renns had, in 1908, bought the Ice Business of John McMorrow. The Ice House stood along the river below the present St. Paul Home on Wisconsin Avenue. A combination of ice in summer and fuel in winter made a good arrangement.





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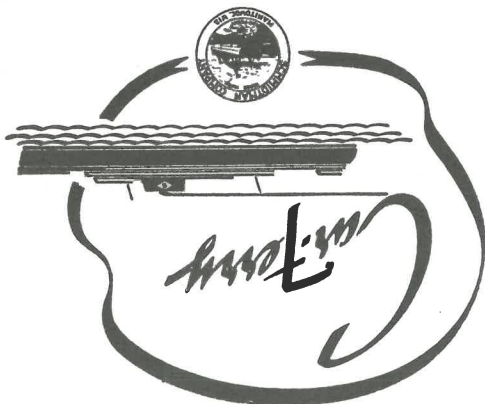
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RECREATION PROGRESS

By Ed Van Berkel

course of study made out from primary through high school. The city was divided into a north and south side, each to have one school and its own school board.

A central high school, run by the two school boards, was established to serve the entire community. The sum of \$20,000 was voted to each side of the river to build a school.

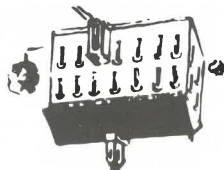
The southside structure was the present Nicolet School. It was 70 by 84 feet, two stories high with a basement and attic. At one corner was placed a round tower extending 105 feet into the air. It contained seven department rooms and adjoining recitation rooms. One room was utilized as a gym.

The northside elementary school was built at Kaukauna and Sarah Streets, serving until 1896 when fire destroyed the building and classes moved to the Hunter Building. In 1897 Park School was built at a cost of \$28,000 to replace the burned out school.

For two years high school classes were held at Nicolet School with J. M. Cleary as principal. In 1890 the city council appropriated \$800 to purchase land for a high school on the island. This was to pacify both north and southside residents as each wanted the high school on their side of the river.

The island school, consisting of three rooms, was known as the "Little Red School" and was completed in 1891. It consisted of an assembly room, recitation room and superintendent's office. Mr. Conant was principal and Miss Nellie Barter, assistant. The school remained on the island until Sept. 1897 when it moved to Park School.

The high school remained the second floor of Park School until 1923 when it moved back to the island. First high school graduating class numbered four students. In 1900 there were 17 and in 1901 there were 20.



A referendum vote in 1922 was needed to decide to build a high school as Park School was becoming overcrowded. Once again the island site was chosen to avoid feuding between residents of opposite sides of the river. A 5-acre site was purchased and a \$150,000 bond issue floated to construct the school. It did not include a gym or auditorium.

The structure was designed for 400 pupils and had an initial enrollment of 250. It included 10 regular classrooms, two rooms for home economics,

Throughout the history of this country there

has been one area in which unanimity of opinion could be found and that was the importance of the establishment and maintenance of school systems. Early settlers in this area were of the same mind and the first attempt at a school in Kaukauna was made in 1849 by a man named Spayne. He conducted a private school for a few months before moving to Portage City to practice law. A private school was also established by Alexander Grignon at this time.

The first public school was not far behind the private school as in 1851 a public school was organized with a New York man by the name of Oakley as first teacher. He taught wherever room could be found for the winter of 1851-1852 and in the summer the first regular school was built.

A 20 by 45 foot frame building was erected on the northside and people of Kaukauna pointed with pride at the structure which also served as a townhouse and place for public meetings. With the exception of an Indian mission school at Little Chute, this was the only school building in the Fox River Valley at this time from Green Bay to Portage City.



Date of establishment of the first school on the southside is not known, but records show a modest structure, a 12 by 18 foot log house on Buchanan Road, served as a school for many years. It was later sold to a man who converted it to a pig pen.

As the city grew larger, the schools increased in size and better quarters were secured until 1889 when both schools contained four departments and every department was overcrowded. At this time the northside school had one department in the Congregational Church while the southside school had high school located in an old store building on Second street.

The year 1889 marks the beginning of a new era in Kaukauna education. At that time, through the efforts of John Hussey, M. Sullivan and Dr. H. B. Tanner, a Free High School was established. Vote to establish the district was 691 yes and 46 no. Conflicting histories of that era list high school classes as being held both in a store and Nicolet School, but the latter seems inaccurate as the building was not built until that year.

In 1889 with the establishment of a Free High School, a new school code was adopted and a new



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School at Sherwood which consisted of four classrooms, a gym, office and kitchen. It also picked up sufficient students to necessitate immediate planning for expanded facilities at the high school. The population boom following World War II also began reaching high school resulting in serious overcrowding.



An ambitious building program was called for and the board of education and city officials approved a \$2,000,000 building program. This included \$240,000 for improvements to the old building at \$1,760,000 for a new building, purchase of additional school lands, modern equipment and site preparation. A portion of the money, about \$75,000, was also used to repay a city loan for improvements to Park and Nicolet Schools in 1958. The addition included a new gym, library, kitchen and cafeteria, teachers' rooms, lecture room, offices, nurse's quarters, language laboratory, six business education rooms and office, five social studies rooms and conference rooms, vocal area, instrumental area, art department, five science and project rooms, English and newspaper area, two seventh and eighth grade rooms, two general rooms, a drafting room, and two math rooms converted from the old library.

In addition, surrounding property was purchased to provide added parking area and more modern physical education area.

Growth of the community continues strong and as a result the school population continues to rise, thus at this writing plans are already underway for a new combination junior high and elementary school to be built at the southwest side of the city. This is the first new elementary school building in the city since 1897 and will meet the needs of a rapidly developing residential area. Cost of this improvement have been estimated at between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000.

Vocational School

No history of public education in Kaukauna would be complete without a mention of the Vocational and Adult School system. By state statutes, written in 1911, the State Board of Vocational and Adult education was given authority to establish Vocational Schools in cities where it was considered warranted.

The first board of Vocational and Adult Education in Kaukauna was formed in Aug. 1919 at which time M. P. Mitchell was hired as director. The school operated from the lower floor and basement of the Hotel LaSalle, later known as the Hotel Kaukauna, at Wisconsin Avenue and Lawe Street. These quarters were leased from year to year until 1923 when the municipal building was com-

three for manual arts, two for commercial, one room for music, a library, two study halls, two locker rooms, four washrooms and the central offices. According to records available, the building without furniture or equipment cost about \$214,922.

This building served in its original design until 1934 when a gym and auditorium were added. The additions provided for an expanded educational offering, but did not add needed classrooms to meet the needs of an increasing enrollment. Cost of the additions amounted to \$117,590 of which \$36,258 was paid by the Public Works Administration. In 1950 a major rehabilitation program was begun. New oil burning boilers were installed, designed to meet the needs of future expansion. Fluorescent lights were installed in all classrooms, three commercial rooms, corridor shops and offices were treated with acoustical tile, a folding curtain installed in the gym to provide double gymnasium to permit boys and girls physical education classes to meet simultaneously and overall efficiency of the building increased. Cost of this work was approximately \$97,731.



As enrollments increased and the need for additional classrooms became more acute, work started in 1953 on a new addition to the high school. Cost of the work was approximately \$600,000. The new addition included changes in the original building and the addition of 13 classrooms, a music room, two home economics rooms, and two faculty rooms.

The library was enlarged by converting one classroom into library area and two other classrooms in the older building were converted to other purposes. Thus the addition increased the facilities by adding the equivalent of 16 classrooms, but three classrooms were converted to non-classroom use. Next major improvement in the school system came in 1958 when Park and Nicolet Grade schools were completely gutted and extensive remodeling programs undertaken. The remodeling permitted adding additional classrooms by cuttings down on wasted space in the old structure. Additions at this time include a new kindergarten room and all purpose and kitchen room and gym for both schools. Cost of the project was about \$500,000.

In 1962, the state ordered district reorganization and as a result extensive rural area was added to the Kaukauna school district. Areas now include portions of the Town of Buchanan, Town of Holland, Town of Woodville, Town of Harrison, Town of Kaukauna, Town of Vandenberg, and Village of Little Chute as well as all of Kaukauna. At this time Kaukauna picked up the Harrison



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KAUKAUNA TIMES

By Carl J. Hansen

The fortunes of the Kaukauna Times were at their lowest ebb in July of 1925, when Carl J. Hansen and his wife, Hertha, purchased the company. The paper was read in less than one-third of the homes in Kaukauna. Past due salaries and bills, and a sizable overdue mortgage, presented a discouraging outlook for the Paper's future.

Many of Kaukauna's merchants looked ahead with grave misgivings in the 1920's. Just as the coming of the Railroad shops brought prosperity to the community following the "birth" of The Kaukauna Times in 1880, the diminishing payrolls resulting from a gradual closing and moving to new locations of the railroad's operations, discouraged much needed improvements in retail stores.

The first major step in the revival of The Kaukauna Times was the change from a weekly to a semi-weekly newspaper in 1927. With carrier boy delivery to homes the circulation grew and The Times became an effective advertising medium in the city.

Kaukauna merchants may have had some misgivings about the future, but they decided to do something about the present. The monthly Pig Fair promotions grew to tremendous proportions. Two bands, one on each side of the river, entertained. Parades were organized and railroad flares lighted the streets along the parade route. Visiting and local shoppers often numbered in the thousands on these special days — usually concluded by street dances.

The depression of the 30's slowed progress in Kaukauna. Two of our remaining three paper mills discontinued operations. First to go was the Union Bag mill. Then the Patten mill closed. The railroad shops were mostly empty buildings.

Completed and the school set up there. Various rooms were used for office, home economics and academic classes with welding, machine shop and woodwork-ing areas established in the basement. At this time Mitchell resigned and A. T. Hudson, then machine shop instructor, took over as director.

Hudson resigned in 1927 to take a position with Kimberly-Clark and William T. Sullivan, woodworking teacher for the high school assumed duties. Sullivan took a leave of absence during World War II and Glen Miller, assistant, and Carl Bertrand, of the Appleton Vocational School, assumed duties as directors.

During the war, the National Youth Administration was conducting a program of training defense workers. As a result, a quonset type building was erected next to the high school to train people in the metal working field. The Youth Administration also erected the building currently owned by Roloff Manufacturing during this period and here too, through cooperation with the Vocational School, men were trained. About 1945 the school began using some high school rooms.

Following the war the Roloff Foundry building was purchased by Walter Roloff from the Vocational School as the NYA turned over all buildings to the Vocational School when no longer needed. The quonset was converted into office, home economics laboratories and two academic rooms and the rear of the building was converted to machine, wood-working and welding shops.

The front portion of the quonset building was removed in 1952 when the new wing of the high school was constructed. The first floor of the new addition was then turned over to the Vocational School and in this area was located the office, home economics department and two classrooms.

In 1955 Sullivan resigned and Dominic Bordini assumed duties as director. In 1958 the quonset building had outgrown its limitations and the high school also needed additional space. Since the high school also needed additional industrial arts area, the city council appropriated \$100,000 for a new addition.

The new structure was 11,000 square feet and consisted of four shops, machine, woodworking, multi-purpose auto mechanics-welding and a general purpose laboratory shop and classroom for electrical-electronics work. Storage area was also provided. In 1963 another \$100,000 was appropriated to add a second story to the Vocational School building. This provided the school with a drafting room, electronics laboratory, multi-purpose crafts and laboratory room, two combination classroom, sewing room, large adult craft room, office and additional lavatory facilities. It also provided additional area for janitorial facilities.

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Roloff Manufacturing Corporation began its operations in April of 1944 with a total floor space of 2,400 square feet and employing five people. Upon completion of the latest addition in December, 1964, they are now operating in a plant of 50,816 square feet of floor space, and are employing 65 to 70 people. The land upon which this plant is located covers one city block thus providing room for future expansion.

The present officers of The Kaukauna Times are James W. Lang, president; Mervin E. Hansen, vice-president; and Hertha Hansen, secretary-treasurer. Carl J. Hansen is the publisher.

The Times publishes only local area news with an accent on people — a kind of coverage not available elsewhere. A feature that has received wide spread attention is the weekly page of high school news, which is written by students who have been trained in journalism classes.

In February, 1946, James W. Lang, now president and editor of The Kaukauna Times joined the news staff as editor. In the years following World War II, The Times grew rapidly in news content, circulation and advertising income. Today it is one of the largest semi-weekly newspapers in the state, and is read in over 92 per cent of the homes in Kaukauna.

On January 1, 1933, The Times moved into its present location and installed the first of several large presses that have printed wrappers for Thilmany customers. Throughout the depression and war years they produced on a round-the-clock schedule.

With the development of new products by Thilmany there was a need for printing. In November, 1932, the mill secured a large order from a leading meat packer, a portion of which required the type of printing which could be produced by The Kaukauna Times.

It was then that Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company decided to centralize all of its operations in Kaukauna. The tissue mill was moved here from Appleton and the bag mill from Waukegan, Illinois. This was the beginning of the huge expansion program which continues today. It was also a major factor in the forward progress of The Kaukauna Times.

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Roloff Manufacturing Corporation has earned an enviable reputation for supplying high quality, fine finished, gray iron and semi-steel castings and for rendering to their customers the best kind of service. Their slogan has always been "QUALITY, SERVICE, AND PRICE ARE BUILDING US BIG-GER AND BETTER". They also feel their location within Kaukauna, being eight miles north of Appleton and twenty miles south of Green Bay in what is known as the "Heart of the Fox River Valley," is an ideal location which has also contributed to their successful growth as shipments can be made by boat, rail, or truck with overnight delivery into Milwaukee, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

The company's yearly payroll is near the one-half million dollar figure. It is assumed that the major portion of this amount is spent by the employees within the confines of the city of Kaukauna as the majority of the employees live within the city or a few miles thereof.

Mr. Roloff expressed himself with his general working staff throughout the company and stated that all of the tradesmen such as molders, core-makers, melters, chippers, and grinders have shown a real interest in their trade skills and take pride in the quality that they produce. "All of the tradesmen as well as the shop employees are members of the International Molders & Allied Workers Union, AFL-CIO. Labor relations during the past twenty years have been excellent.

partments. It considers itself semi-mechanized and automated in the view of general foundry operations.

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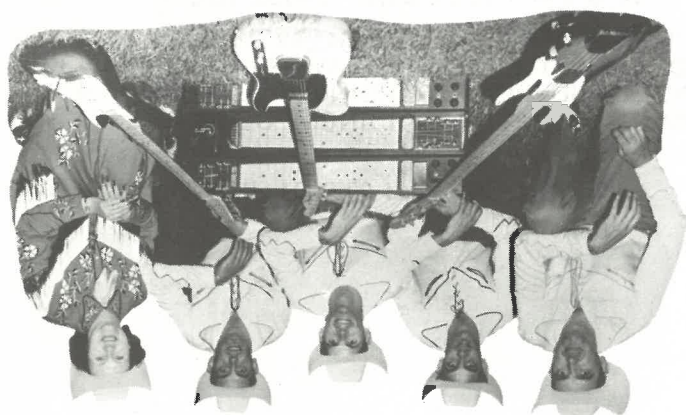
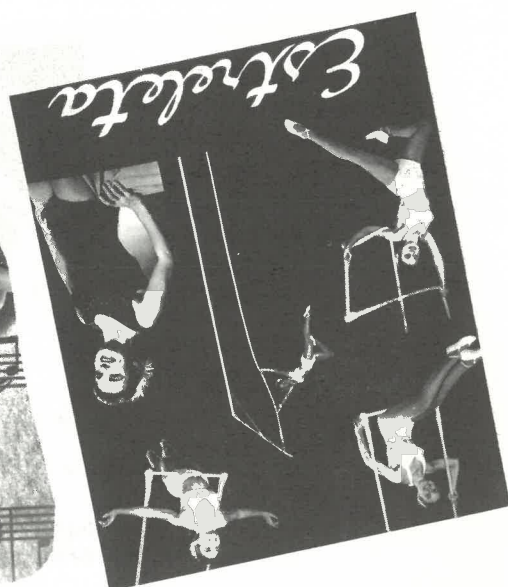
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JUBILEE PROGRAM AND SEMEOWEE OF EVENTS

TUESDAY, JULY 20 — JUBILEE DAY

9:00 P. M. KANGAROO KOURT FINALE
175 GUN SALUTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21 — KIDDIE DAY

7:00 P. M. JUBILEE DAY PARADE
North Side to Main Stage
South Side to Main Stage

THURSDAY, JULY 22 — LADIES' DAY

8:00 P. M. OFFICIAL JUBILEE STYLE REVUE CONTEST
MAIN STAGE

FRIDAY, JULY 23 — KAUKAUNA DAY

9:00 P. M. JUBILEE GRAND BALL - KAUKAUNA HIGH SCHOOL
10:00 P. M. OFFICIAL JUBILEE BELLE CORONATION —
KAUKAUNA HIGH SCHOOL

SATURDAY, JULY 24 — WHISKER DAY

8:00 P. M. OFFICIAL WHISKER JUDGING CONTEST —
MAIN STAGE

SUNDAY, JULY 25 — GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY Morning

9:00 P. M. JUBILEE RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES —
ALL CHURCHES

1:00 P. M. JUBILEE GRAND PARADE
DOWN TOWN

2:00 P. M. KAUKAUNA PUBLIC UTILITIES RECOGNITION
LABOR SPEAKERS
MAIN STAGE

4:00 P. M. HISTORICAL TIME CAPSULE CEREMONY —
GRIGNON HOME

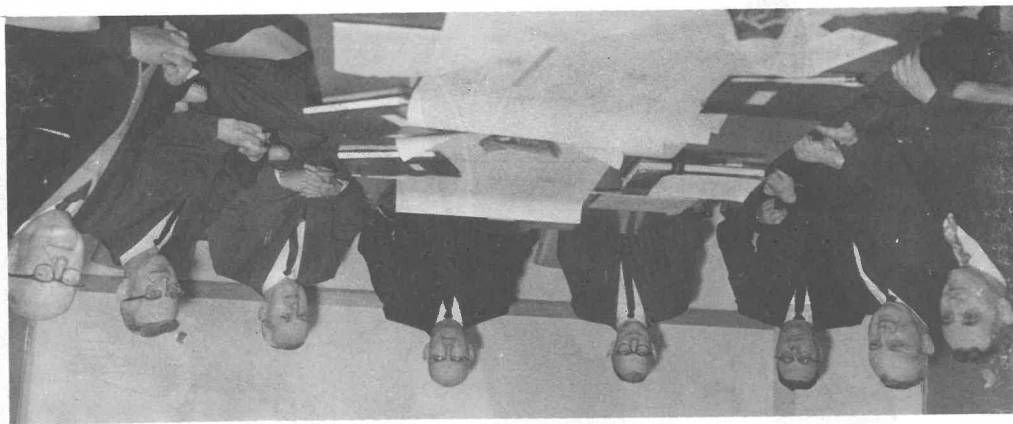
DAILY — 2:00 P. M. TO 6:00 P. M. OPEN HOUSE — HOSPITALITY CENTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING

DAILY — NOON TO MIDNIGHT — GOLD BOND SHOWS
LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS FOOD & BEVERAGE CONCESSIONS
HUGE MUSEUM DISPLAY — ALL DOWNTOWN STORES
DAILY — HISTORICAL TOURS TO GRIGNON HOME

DAILY — GUIDED TOURS (JULY 20-24 1 to 5 P. M.) — KAUKAUNA ELECTRICAL & WATER DEPARTMENTS

NEW BADGER GENERATING PLANT — ISLAND ST.

—All Events Produced and Directed by Culbert-Swan
Productions Co., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin



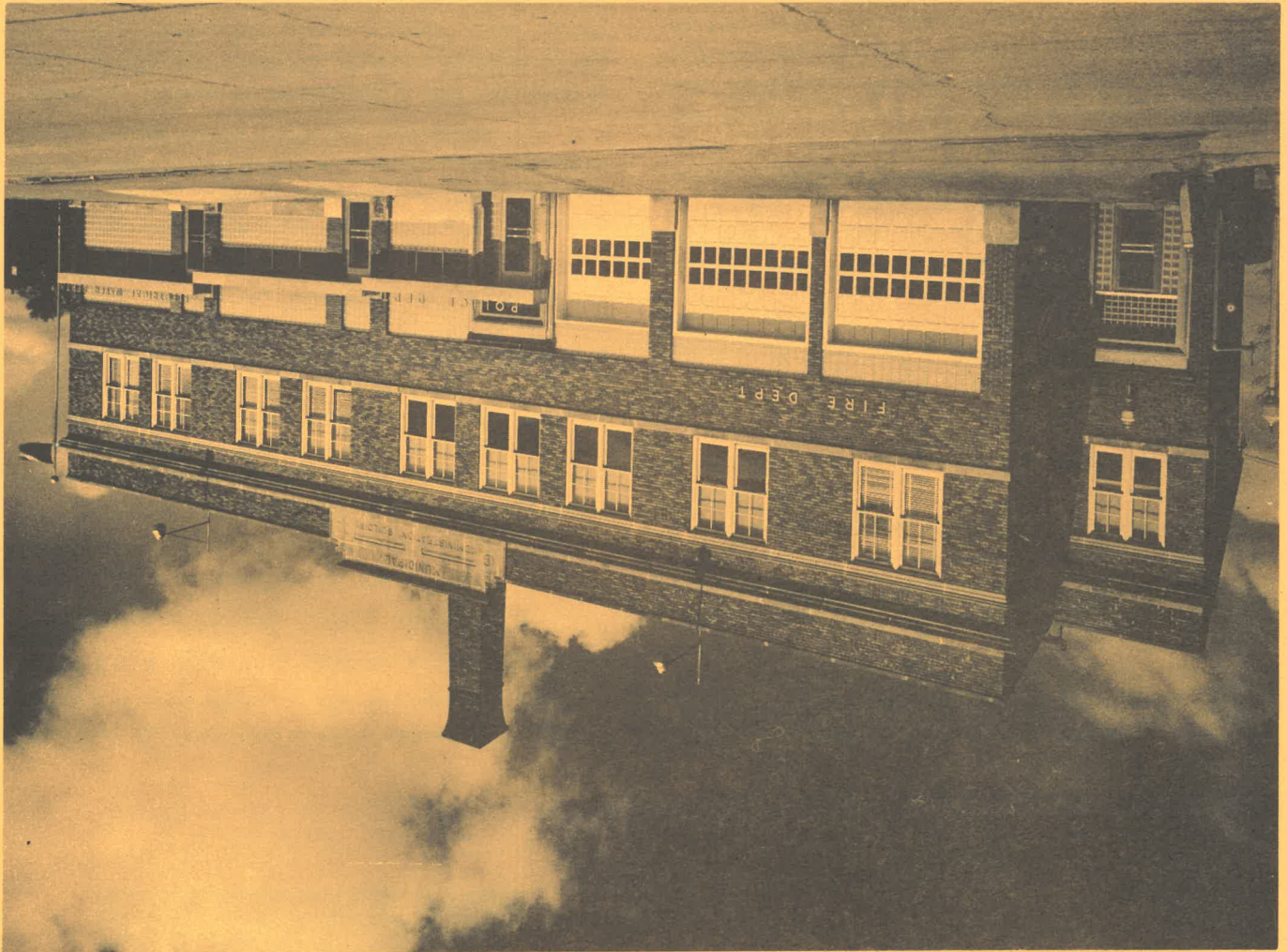
THANKS to the 1964-1965 School
Board for their fine cooperation—
Dr. George Behnke
Victor Haen
Robert Main
Richard Eslein
Marshall Bayorgeon
Julian Bichler
Leo Driessen
Olin G. Dyer

1965

1912

KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN

MUNICIPAL BUILDING



53 YEARS
OF
LOW COST ELECTRIC POWER
FOR KAUKAUNA



JOHN COPPES
Mayor of the City of Kaukauna
 1910 — 1914

funds wherewith to pay \$50,000 as ordered by the Railroad Commission, to the former owners of the Kaukauna Electric Light Plant.

The mayor, city attorney, finance committee and representatives of the local banks, will meet for this purpose and have the ordinance in form to present at an adjourned meeting of the council to be held next Monday evening."

* * *

Mayor Coppes was re-elected mayor at the April election of 1912 and in his inaugural address to the council stated:

"The most important accomplishment of the last administration was the acquirement of the Electric Light plant. On December 28, 1911 the Railroad Commission rendered its decision fixing the valuation at which the city should take over the plant at \$50,000, and pursuant to that order the possession of the plant was delivered to the city on the 3rd day of January, just one day less than a year from the date of filing of the papers with the commission, establishing as I believe, a record not soon to be equalled in the dispatch with which a public utility plant is acquired. The whole proceeding was disposed of at a cost of only \$798.45, of which amount \$573.58 was for the service and disbursements of the city engineer, \$75.00 for witness fees, and incidental expenses and \$149.87 for the services and disbursements of the city attorney. Possession of the plant was secured without any friction, delay or any other hindrance calculated to work against the successful operation of the plant by the City."

TAKES OVER PLANT — MAYOR AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT FOR CITY

This was the headline which appeared in the January 5, 1912 issue of the Kaukauna Times

Following is an excerpt of the account of the council meeting of Tuesday, January 2, 1912:

"A resolution was introduced and unanimously passed authorizing and empowering the mayor to demand and take possession of the plant of the Kaukauna Gas, Electric Light and Power Company as per orders of the Railroad Commission, dating from the first day of January, 1912, so as to make all reports and records in connection with the operation of the plant commence and close at the beginning and ending of the year.

The resolution authorizes Mayor Coppes to receive and operate the plant in behalf of the City until further settlement is effected and a commission appointed to take charge of the city's new acquisition.

Manager William D. Montgomery, who has been in charge of the plant, and the regular employees of the aforesaid company, have been retained under agreement between the representatives of the company and the city to continue to operate the plant until such time as it becomes necessary to change, for the city is now bound to furnish current to consumers and take care of the business of the Electric Light plant just the same as the company was, under the public utility law.

* * *

Another resolution was passed unanimously instructing the finance committee to draft an ordinance covering the bond issue necessary for the raising of the

KAUKAUNA POWER

The first utilization of the water power of the Fox River, according to the early records of the Grignon family, was made by Augustin Grignon, who built a grist mill on the river bank in 1816.

Shortly afterward he built a sawmill which also was powered by the river. These two industrial plants are recorded as being the first to make use of water power within Wisconsin.

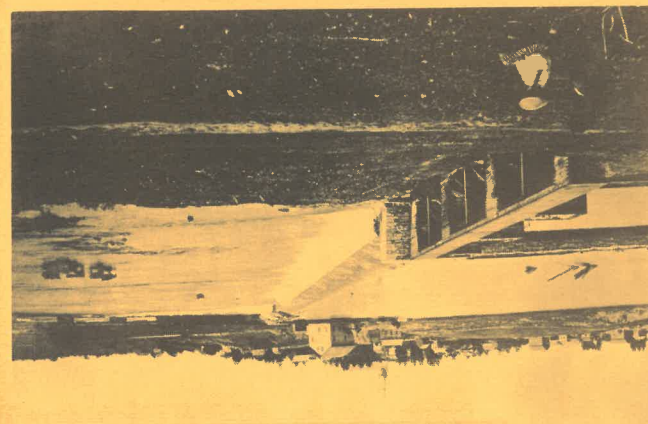
Years later, in 1833, James M. Body came to Kaukauna and purchased a half interest in 400 acres of land on the south side of the river from Paul H. Beaulieu. Together they operated a sawmill that the government had built for the Stockbridge Indians, using the power of the Fox.

A third project to make use of the latent powers of the Fox was made by George and Ira Hawley and George Lawe in 1851, when they constructed a mill on the present site of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company. They operated it until the development of the navigation canal.

In 1846, before the state of Wisconsin was admitted to the union, the federal government, by a special act of congress, granted a large amount of land to Wisconsin for the purpose of making a navigable route from Lake Michigan along the Fox River to the Wisconsin River.

Seven years later the state, after spending \$400,000 for improvements, was unsuccessful in its work and it transferred the whole project, including the land, into the hands of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company.

That company issued bonds to complete the construction, but, because of insufficient revenue, the company was unable to pay interest on its bonds. Through foreclosure by the franchisee,



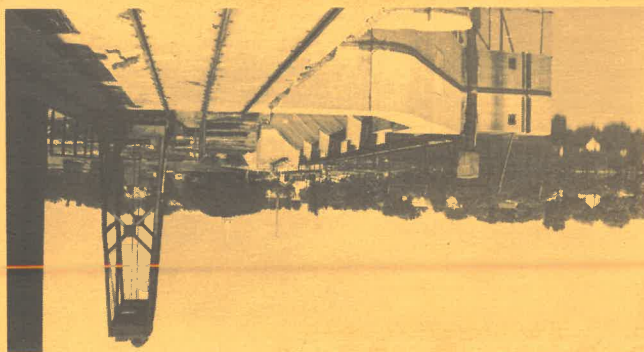
Little Chute Dam - 1892

property, land grants were sold to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company.

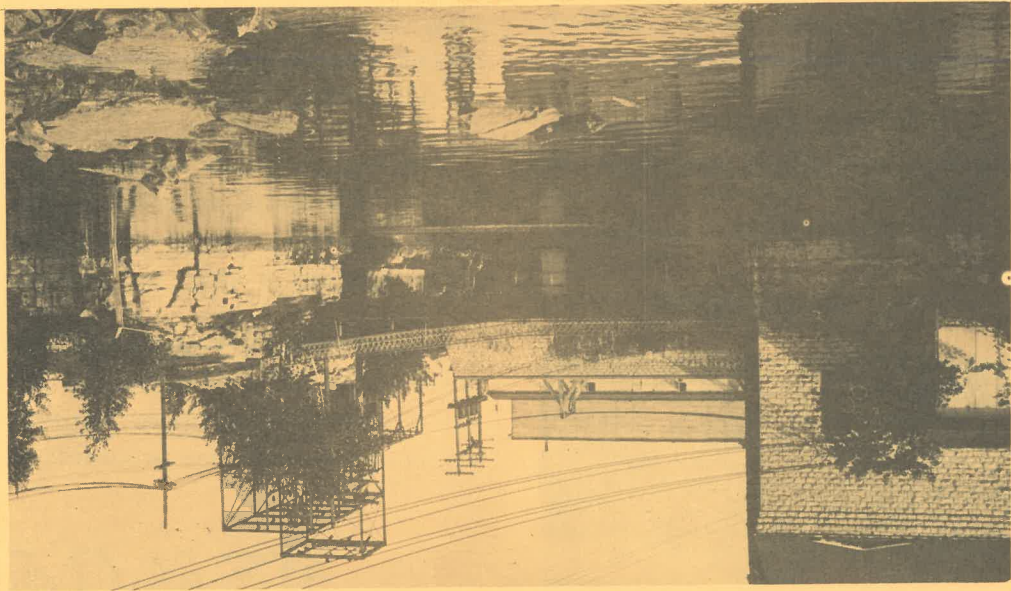
The Kaukauna Gas and Electric Company erected a power plant here in 1890. During the period of its ownership, it was in continual conflict with the city over the type of service it rendered. Finally an election in the spring of 1911 authorized the city council to proceed to acquire the property. A bond issue of \$50,000 for the purchase price as determined by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission was issued.

An improvement bond issue of \$6,000 for reconstruction needs was also made about that same time.

After taking over the plant, the city found it inadequate to supply the requirements of the city and plans were made for a new generating plant and a remodeling of the distribution system.



OLD BADGER PLANT

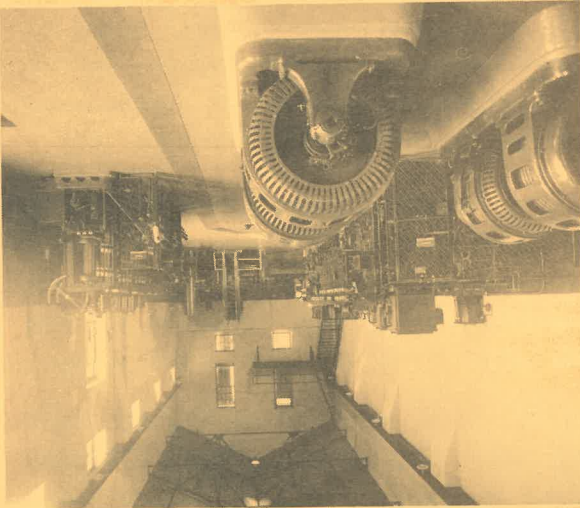


In 1907, the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, owners of the water power rights on the Fox River, had built out of the ruins of an old paper mill a modern hydroelectric plant now called the Old Badger.

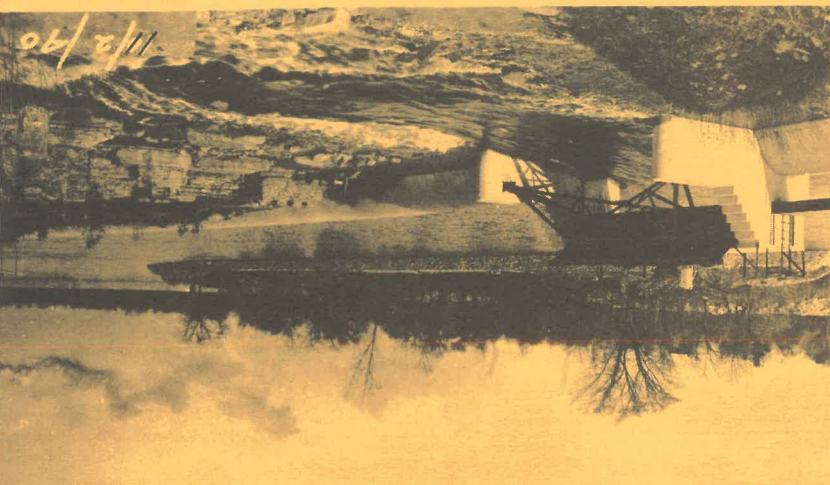
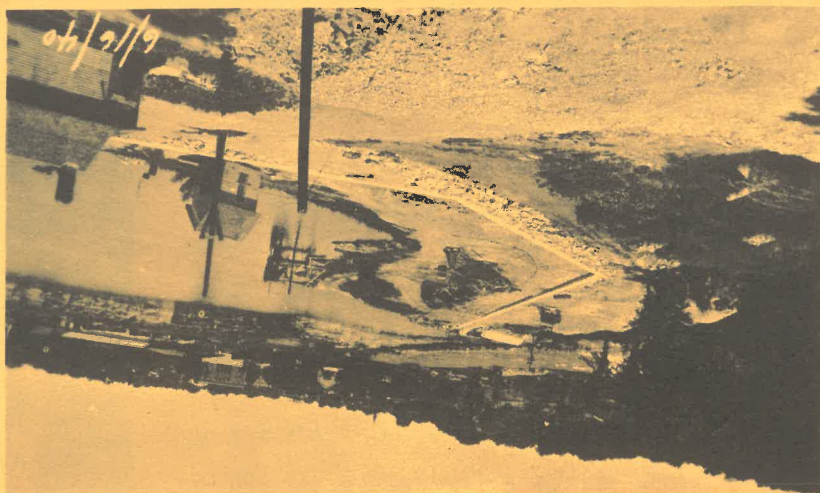
The plant was of considerable capacity and the officials of the city did not consider it until it became apparent that a new municipal plant would be required.

After months of negotiations between the city and the Canal Company a temporary contract was made whereby the city was to lease 700 of the 3,300 horsepower available.

The lease was carried from year to year until 1921, when the city took a lease on the entire output of the plant for a period of 10 years.



All of the water from the two Badger power plants is used in generating electricity at the new city power plant here. This picture shows the diversion of water from the Badger plants into the newly constructed channel. The large body of water on the right is the former stone quarry site.



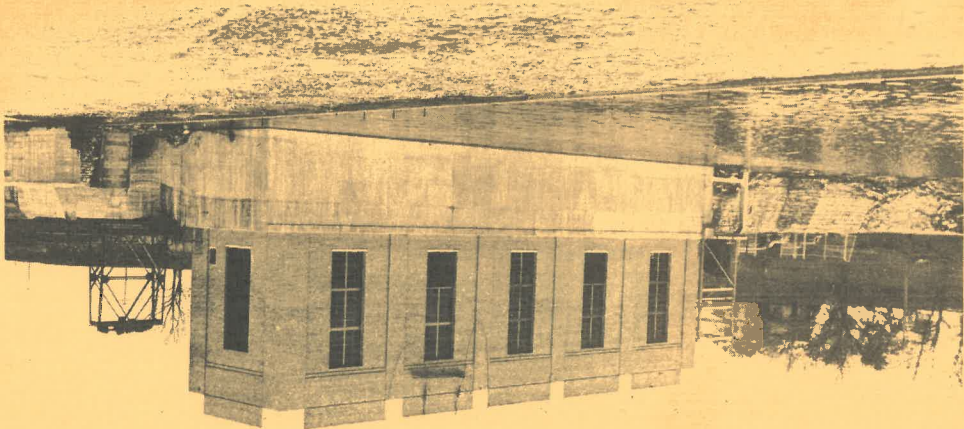
One of the sluice gates in Kaukauna's hydroelectric project dam in the middle channel of the Fox river. The channel is 150 feet wide and six feet deep at this point. The Sangamon Paper Mills and the lower mill of Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company can be seen in the background.



View of the forebay of Kaukauna's hydroelectric project. The Sangamon Paper Mills can be seen at the left, next to it is the power plant. On the right is a section of the 2,864-foot dam and two of the sluice gates.

LITTLE CHUTE PLANT

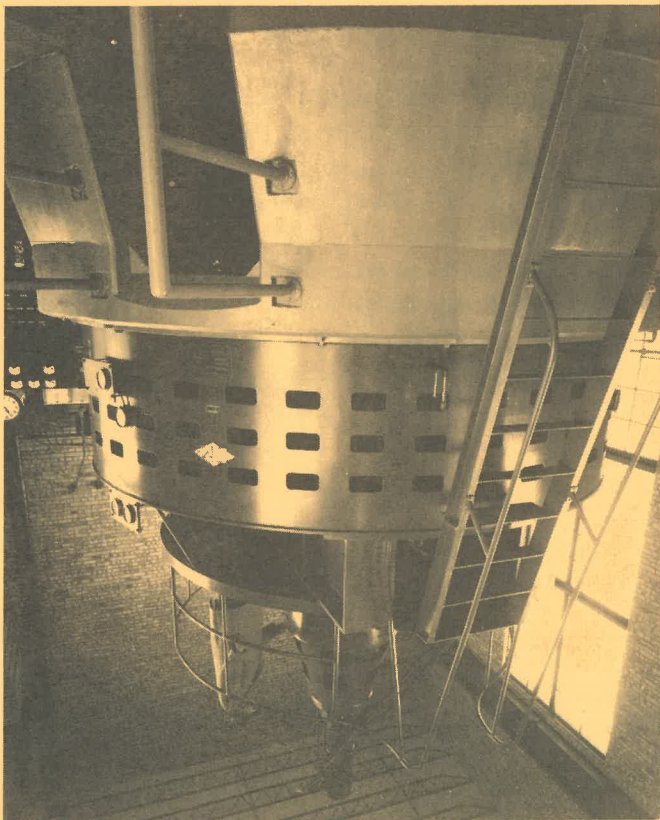
Located in Combined Locks



The Little Chute Plant was put into operation in 1948

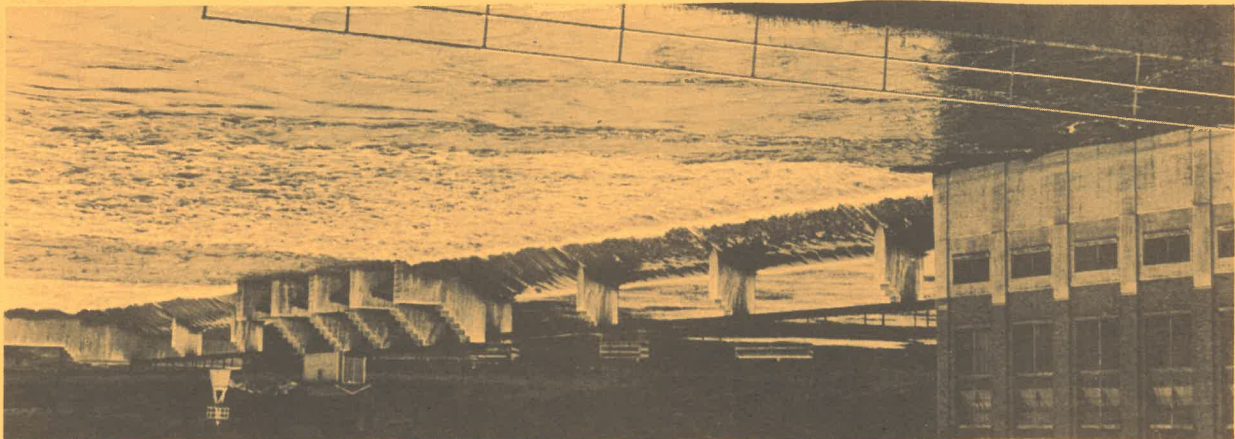
In 1945 it became apparent that there would be a serious shortage of power in our local utility. Negotiations were begun with the Green Bay Mississippi Canal Company for the undeveloped water power at the Little Chute Dam. A contract was entered into late in 1946 for a long period of years.

The plant was in full operation at the end of 1948. Three generators of 1100 KW each are installed and the plant is controlled from the New Badger Plant.



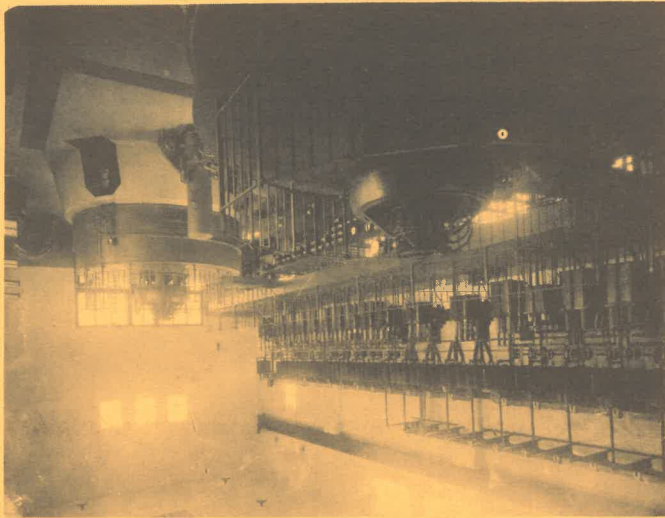
RAPIDE CROCHE PLANT

Located Near Wrightstown, Wisconsin

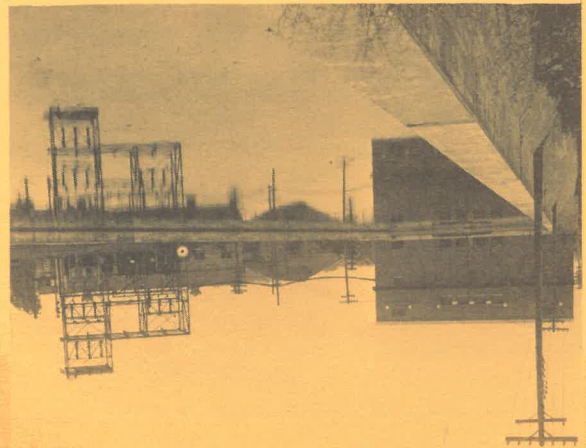


It was not long thereafter when the load exceeded the output of the plant and under a new 20-year lease the Canal Company set about to build a new 2400 kilowatt plant, known as the Rapids Croche plant, for the city. The plant was completed and turned over to the city on March 1, 1926, but by that time the city again found it had outgrown the combined output of the two plants, necessitating the purchase of power from other operating companies.

During the winter of 1927-1928 the Canal Company built the New Badger plant of 3600 kilowatt capacity to replace the original plant. It was taken over by the City on May 1, 1928.



INSIDE VIEW OF THE
NEW BADGER PLANT



OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE NEW
BADGER PLANT COMPLETED
IN 1928.

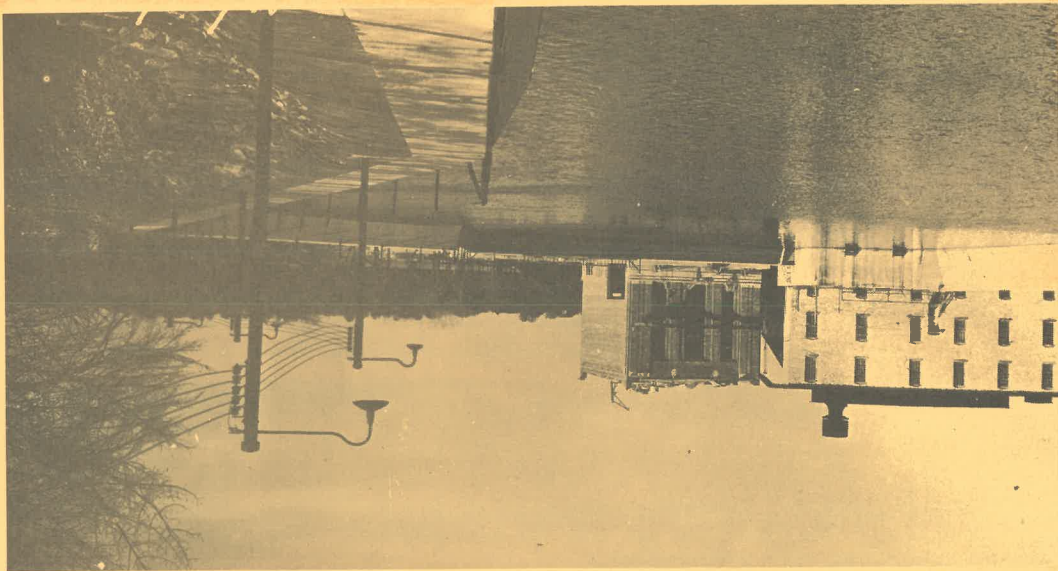
The two units in the original plant were rebuilt, with installation of new water wheels.

KAUKAUNA CITY PLANT

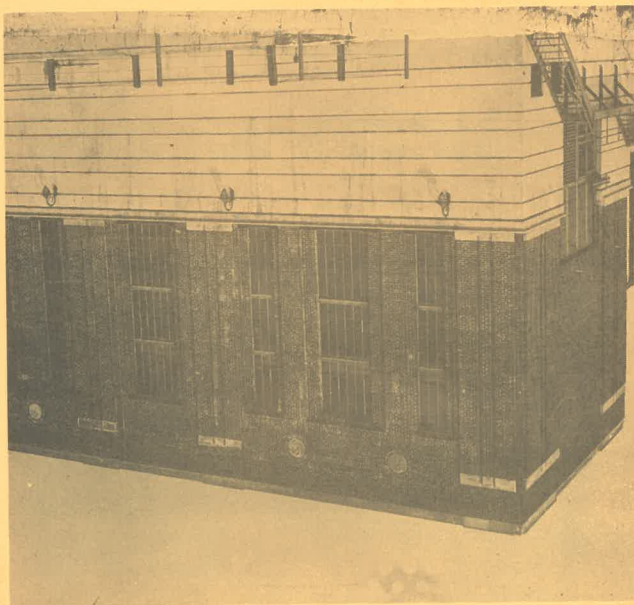
the Kaukauna utilities commission, the common council and Works Progress Administration, the latter agency supplying a portion of the labor and materials for construction of the dam, the diversion channel, the tailrace, and the first unit of the power plant.

The increased demand for electrical power in this city and vicinity, more manufacturers, increased production at the plants, more residences, along with more electrical appliances, have paved the way for a new city owned hydroelectric plant in Kaukauna, called the Kaukauna City Plant.

The plant was built through the co-operation of



Designed for 4800 kilowatt capacity, the plant consists of two units, one with a capacity of 2400 kilowatts which was installed and placed in operation on December 31, 1941, and the other with a capacity of 2400 kilowatts, which was placed into operation in 1942.



This story appeared in the Friday, March 12, 1948 issue of the Kaukauna Times.

THE STORY OF YOUR UTILITY

CONSOLIDATION OF ALL WATER POWER BROUGHT ABOUT LOW ELECTRIC RATES

Because of the great public interest in the Kaukauna city owned electric utility, we are publishing verbatim the text of a talk, delivered Tuesday, March 9, 1948 by H. F. Weckwerth, manager of the utility, before the Lions club.

"I would like to comment briefly on the main

factor that has made the Fox River Valley an industrial center. The Fox River has been and is essential to the manufacture of pulp and paper. The transportation of coal by boat has been an added benefit to the industries due to cheaper transportation. In the earlier years, as well as today, water power has reduced costs to the paper manufacturers.

"The Fox River rises in Columbia County near Portage, 107 miles southwest from Lake Winnebago. The Wolf River, by far the larger river than the Fox has its source in Forest County, 230 miles north of Winnebago. Seventy per cent of the water that reaches Kaukauna is from the Wolf River and its tributaries. The lower Fox has a fall of one hundred sixty feet in 31 miles from Lake Winnebago to De Pere. Within the City of Kaukauna limits, there is a fall of fifty feet and represents thirty per cent of the total fall of the lower Fox River. Kaukauna has frequently been termed the "Lion of the Fox" due to the rapid waters within its boundary. Between Menasha and De Pere there are nine dams and seventeen locks. Five locks are within the City of Kaukauna.

Water Power Important

"Water power was important for the establish-

ment and growth of many of the local industries. In the early years, steam power was secondary to water, while today steam power has gained a decided advantage. It has been the policy of the utility to work towards the consolidation under one controlling head. In July 1937, the Union Bag relinquished its water rights. These rights were acquired by the city. The objective was obtained by the developing of the Outagamie Paper Company water power and in May 1945, the remaining Kaukauna Utility. By the consolidation and proper development of the program about three times the power is now available under efficient operating conditions than there was formerly available.

12 Industries Tapped Power Source in 1905

"I would like to take you back to the year 1905

when many flourishing small industries were located in Kaukauna. To enumerate some of them, we find (1) the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company using water for power above the south water power canal and (2) there were six small industries on the South water power canal using water for power as follows: 1. Kaukauna Machine Works. 2. A Flour Mill. 3. Little Badger Pulp Mill. 4. Kaukauna Fibre Co. 5. A Sulphite Pulp Mill. 6. Badger Paper Company.

Middle Channel

"On the middle channel, we find there existed (1) the Kaukauna Wood Mill (2) Fox River Pulp Mill and (3) the stone crushing plant, all operated by water power.

"On the United States Government Canal on the North Side of the river, there existed (1) the Russell Flour Mill, (2) the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, (3) the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, (4) the Kaukauna Electric Light Company plant, all or partial operated by water power. On the Hewitt Water Power Canal, the Outagamie Paper Company operated a pulp and paper mill. The source of raw materials in this locality has gradually diminished and must be imported from long distances and many of the fifteen enterprises listed above have moved to more advantageous localities or have entirely gone out of business due to changes in industrial development in the United States. Through the continuous efforts of management policies over a period of years all the water power in Kaukauna has been consolidated into one efficient enterprise. This resulted in lower rates for power to our industries, residential and small commercial users. The scope of this talk and time

HERBERT F. WECKWERTH



allotted does not permit the going into further details on the history of Kaukauna water power.

Communities Contribute

"The Kaukauna Municipal Electric Utility furnishes electricity in Kaukauna, Village of Little Chute and Combined Locks and 66 miles of farm lines in the surrounding townships. The communities surrounding Kaukauna have contributed a great deal to the success of this utility. Forty two per cent of all electric revenues for the year 1947 have been obtained from outside the city of Kaukauna.

"Kaukauna has lower residential rates than any of the 19 communities in Wisconsin in the 5,000 to 10,000 population classification. The residential revenue per kilowatt-hour is the lowest in this state average of 1.74 cents. It has the highest average residential consumption (2,694 Kw. Hrs. for 1946) of any Utility in the state. (Public Service Commission Bulletin No. 54A, Oct. 1947).

"Electric rates were reduced in 1915, 1925, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1939, 1943 and 1945. It might be of interest to point out that the cost of electricity has been reduced while other commodities have greatly increased.

COMPARATIVE COSTS FOR RESIDENTIAL USES

For 50, 100, 200, 300 Kilowatt-hours
Based on New Reduced Rates

Dates of Rate Reductions	Net Cost Per Month			
	50 Kw. Hrs.	100 Kw. Hrs.	200 Kw. Hrs.	300 Kw. Hrs.
Sept. 1, 1915	\$4.27	\$8.55	\$14.25	\$19.00
Jan. 1, 1925	3.09	5.22	9.50	13.77
Aug. 1, 1928	2.94	4.33	6.65	8.55
Nov. 1, 1932	2.56	3.99	6.27	8.17
April 17, 1934	2.35	3.35	5.35	7.35
May 8, 1939	2.10	3.10	5.10	7.10
Feb. 5, 1941	1.85	2.90	4.80	6.30
Dec. 8, 1943	1.75	2.75	4.50	6.00
May 8, 1945	1.50	2.50	4.00	5.50

"Where else can you find such value for your dollar today? One out of three homes use electricity for heating water, 8 out of 10 cooks electrically.

"Recent rate reductions are as follows:

	1932	1934	1939	1941	1943	1945
TOTAL	\$13,500.00 per year	15,800.00 per year	11,000.00 per year	19,000.00 per year	18,382.00 per year	30,000.00 per year
						\$107,682.00

"It should be remembered that each one of these reductions is cumulative for each successive year. Therefore, from 1932 to 1945 there were six reductions totaling \$107,682.00. For each year succeeding 1945 the reduction is \$107,682.00 per year.

"The Municipal Utility operates four hydro-electric plants. Three are within the city limits and one Rapids Croche Plant, located five miles down the Fox River. Three of the plants are owned by the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company and are leased to the city over a long period of years. Forty two per cent of the total generation (\$4,600,000 Kw. Hrs.) for 1947 was produced at the Kaukauna owned plant.

Kaukauna City Plant

"The construction of the Kaukauna City Plant with its dam and waterways was started in January 1939. The first unit was placed in commercial operation in December 1940. The second and final unit was completed in October 1942. The value of this plant to the consumers of the Kaukauna Utility is in excess of \$1,000,000. The book value of the development is \$826,000.00. It was necessary to sell a \$140,000.00 bond issue to complete this plant which bonds were completely retired in 1943. No part of this plant cost was paid by taxes but came entirely out of the earnings of the electric utility.

"The size of the different plants with the year first operated is as follows: Old Badger (2 units) 2,300 rated H. P., 1,400 rated Kw., 1907. Rapids Croche (4 units) 3,200 rated H. P., 2,400 rated Kw., 1926. New Badger (2 units) 4,950 rated H. P., 3,600 rated Kw., 1928. Kaukauna City (2 units) 6,600 rated H. P., 4,800 rated Kw., 1940-42. A total of 17,050 rated H. P. and 12,200 rated Kw.

"In 1945 it became apparent that there would be a serious shortage of power in our locality. We immediately started negotiations with the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company for the undeveloped water power at the Little Chute Dam. A contract was entered into late in 1946 for a long period of years. Machinery contracts were let in October and November 1946. Actual construction work started in April 1947. The plant is expected to be in full operation in June 1948. The total cost of the development will be approximately \$750,000.00. A bond issue up to \$450,000.00 was authorized by the Common Council. Bonds in the amount of \$250,000.00 have been sold up to date and it is expected that further sale will not be made. The bonds mature over a five year period and carry an interest rate of 1 1/4 per cent.

"Three generators of 1100 Kw. each and three turbines of 1600 H. P. will be installed. The plant operation will be similar to that of the Kaukauna City Plant. Semi-automatic controlled from the New Badger Plant.

"Practically all hydro plants require a certain amount of standby power. Hydro plants are subject to curtailed output due to a variety of circumstances that operators cannot control. Below normal rainfall, faulty regulation of the Winnebago pool, ice troubles and operating difficulties of hydro plants up stream are all elements that contribute

\$63,735.00. This added to the average taxes amounts to \$99,147.00 per year turned over to the city from the Electrical and Water Departments.

Regulated by Commissions

"The Kaukauna Utility is regulated by both the Federal Power Commission and the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Financial and operating statements are filed regularly with these two commissions.

"The utility pays the cost and maintains an electrical inspection department. The work of the electrical inspector is to issue permits for electrical wiring and inspect the work during its progress, and after completion. For the consumers protection, no electrical connection is made until the work has been approved. All wiring in the City of Kaukauna must comply with the Wisconsin Electrical Code. The contractors must also comply with the rules of the utility that are not in conflict with the State Code.

Large Investment, Few Employees In Utilities

"The Utilities Commission during 1944 discontinued the merchandising and wiring department. Past experience has shown that with the city in the appliance and wiring business electrical contractors could not remain in business very long due to city competition. The competitive feature is important as the citizens will have a greater selection of merchandise and contractors to do their work. Buildings that were vacant will be used and new building will be constructed to service the appliance and wiring business. It will make for a better and tend toward a more thriving business district for Kaukauna. There were many opportunities for grievances when the utility was in the wiring business and was also at the same time responsible for electrical inspections.

Full Time Employees

"There are 34 full time employees engaged in operating the Electrical and Water Depts. The payroll for 1947 was \$98,015.17. The amount of money required in equivalent liquid and fixed assets to operate this utility is \$132,000.00 per employee. I do not believe that there is another industry that requires this large amount of capital per employee in Outagamie County. The employees are affiliated with Electrical Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor. Wages have gone up as the cost of living has increased.

"Employees receive one week vacation with pay with one to five years of service. Five years or more receive two weeks with pay. "Sick leave is allowed cumulative at two days per year up to three years employment. After ten years employment two weeks sick leave per year, after fifteen years, four weeks per year, after twenty years, six weeks per year. "During the fall of 1944, the City Council took

to the necessity of standby power. This power is supplied to Kaukauna through a high voltage connection with the Wisconsin Power Company steam plant at Appleton.

Essential Factors

"The essential factors for successful municipal or private operation of utilities are (1) the customers are entitled to good service (2) the rates should be reasonable (3) the utility should make a reasonable profit. It is difficult, at all times, to maintain 100 per cent continuous electric service. The action of the elements such as lightning storms, sleet and wind may raise havoc with the overhead wires. As lighting and power loads grow, changes must be made in the distribution system as well as the power plants. A well maintained plant is the safest assurance for continuous service. Voltage checks are taken frequently over the complete area that is served when conditions arise that need correction, changes are made at the first opportunity. Today, the people demand uninterrupted service for they rely on electricity for their heating, plant, cooking, refrigeration and many other uses. In order to maintain power plants and lines outside the plants it is necessary to have an ample and experienced crew of men capable of meeting any emergency. An adequate profit is necessary in order to make all necessary improvements, additions and changes. A large fund should always be maintained as the hazards of operation are such that no one can foresee when large expenditures will have to be made. "The annual revenue received from the sale of electricity for 1947 was \$609,782.49 with a net profit of \$170,090.49.

Total Assets

"The total assets of the Electrical & Water Departments amount to about \$3,500,000. The total operating and non-operating assets including the properties owned by the Canal Company, under the control of the Utilities Commission amount to about \$4,500,000.00.

"The original electric plant was purchased in 1912 for \$50,000.00. All improvements and extensions have been made out of profits.

"Actual cash turned over to the city and improvements paid for by the utility that are not considered in utility operations amount to \$907,000.00 since 1922. The Electrical and Water Departments pay real estate taxes to the city of \$38,000.00 per year.

"Appropriations to Municipal funds over and above taxes during the last five years are as follows: 1943 \$50,019.45, 1944 \$50,024, 1945 \$111,691.73, 1946 \$54,733, 1947 \$52,200.00. A total of \$318,667.18. "Electric and Water Department taxes paid to the city are as follows: 1943, \$35,982.56; 1944, \$31,420.34; 1945, \$38,619.42. A total of \$177,061.95. "Average donations for the past five years is

Commission accepts six per cent as the going rate of return, municipally owned utilities can earn this same return. But out of this six per cent the income must be distributed as indicated in Section 66.06 (10) (c).

Utility Commission

"The electric and water utilities are operated under the jurisdiction of the utility commission. It is composed of five members, three citizen members, one elected by the council every three years, and the Mayor of the city. These five members constitute the officials who set the policies of the utilities. The commission elects the Manager, who is in charge of the operations. One of the commission members has served for about 14 years. Continuity of service of the right type of commissioners makes for more efficient management, due to the better understanding of the policies and work to be done.

In Memoriam

HERBERT F. WECKWERTH

July 1, 1897
July 10, 1957

Herbert F. Weckwerth served as manager of the Kaukauna Electrical & Water Department for 30 years. He suffered a stroke on June 25, 1957 and died at the Kaukauna Community Hospital at 2:10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 10, 1957, death was attributed to a sub-cranial hemorrhage.

He was born on July 1, 1897 in Germania, Wisconsin and graduated from Tigerton High School and the University of Wisconsin. He came to Kaukauna as an electrical engineer with the Kaukauna Utility in 1925. Mr. Weckwerth and Miss Grace Raught, daughter of Charles E. Raught, Mayor of Kaukauna and a niece of Kaukauna's first mayor, Colonel Harry Frambach, were married October 16, 1926. He became manager of the department in 1928 upon the death of J. O. Posson.

He was a member of the American Institute of electrical engineers, Vice President of the Bank of Kaukauna, member of the Kaukauna Masonic Lodge, Elks Club, American Legion Post 41 and the Outagamie County Volture of the 40 et 8. During World War I, he was a sergeant in the Marine Corps. As a past president of the Rotary Club, Mr. Weckwerth compiled a 22 year perfect attendance record.

Mayor Joseph Bayorgeon released the following statement regarding his death: "With the passing of our Utility Manager, Herbert F. Weckwerth, the city has lost a valuable public servant.

He was recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on Municipal Utility operations and the results of his work and foresight in our own utility, as its manager placed our city in the enviable position as having one of the most successful and outstanding municipal operations in the United States." His widow, Grace continues to reside at 1312 Oak Ridge Drive, Kaukauna.

action for the inclusion of all city employees in the State Retirement Fund. All city employees including the utility employees thereby came under the pension provisions as of January 1, 1945. The Utility has obligated itself to pay \$17,250.62 each year from January 1, 1945 for a period of ten years to cover prior service liability and current costs of the pension plan. This amounts to about \$510.00 per employee per year.

"Due to the large amount of money needed for capitol expenditures in a business of this nature it is essential that large reserves be readily available for expansion replacements and unforeseen destruction of the utility property. The Legislature has in its wisdom protected the municipal plants in Section 66.06 (10) (c) by providing the method of disposing of the utility income which is as follows:

Uses for Income

"The income of a public utility owned by a municipality shall first be used to meet operation, maintenance, depreciation, interest, and sinking fund requirements, local and school tax equivalents, additions and improvements and other necessary disbursements of indebtedness. Income in excess of these requirements may be used to purchase and hold interest bearing bonds, issued for the acquisition of the utility or bonds issued by the United States or any municipal corporation of this state or insurance upon the life of an officer or manager of such utility or may be paid into the general fund."

"The local Utility Commission in its consideration involving rates has endeavored to follow through on a policy in which the taxpayers of the City of Kaukauna and all the electric consumers both inside and outside of Kaukauna would receive equitable benefits. The Laws of Wisconsin do not allow discriminatory rates within or without the city boundaries.

"The Legislature in protecting the municipally owned utilities likewise has protected the ultimate consumer from excessive rates in Section 196.26 which provides that upon complaint made against any public utility by any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society, or by any body politic or municipal organization or by any 25 persons that any rates, changes or schedules are unreasonable the Public Service Commissions must hold a formal public hearing and determine what shall be the reasonable rates.

"There was a time when some of the Public Service Commission members in Madison believed in the theory that municipally owned plants were dedicated for service only and that rates should be very low with nothing left for profit. Again the Legislature came to the rescue and passed section 66.06 (10) (e) which provides that "Any City, Village or Town owning a public utility shall be entitled to the same rate of return as permitted for privately owned utilities." If the Public Service

Mr. Norbert D. Rhinerson started work with the Kaukauna Electrical and Water Department in August 1954 as an electrical engineer.

Mr. Rhinerson was later named Superintendent of Distribution and in the summer of 1957 he served in the capacity of Superintendent of Power, succeeding William Ranquette who was named manager of the Electrical and Water Department upon the death of Mr. Weckwerth. Mr. Rhinerson came to Kaukauna from Baraboo, Wisconsin where he was employed as an electrical engineer at the Badger Ordnance plant. A Navy veteran, Mr. Rhinerson served as a pharmacist mate for two and one-half years during World Two, based for the greater share of that time in Guam in the Pacific.

He was born in Edmund, Wisconsin in 1925, attended schools there and in Cobb where his parents moved in 1936. Following his navy tenure, he attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1950. He is a registered Professional Engineer.

In 1949 he was married to the former Miss Alma Hutchinson of Walworth, Wisconsin. The present manager of the Kaukauna Electrical and Water Department resides at 216 East Ducharme Street, Kaukauna, with his wife and six children.

At a meeting on June 11, 1965, Mr. Rhinerson was elected president of the Municipal Electric Utilities Association of Wisconsin. The meeting was held at the Menasha Hotel in Menasha, Wisconsin and the office will be held by Mr. Rhinerson for the 1965 and 1966 term.

W. A. Baer, who succeeded Mr. Rhinerson as power Superintendent, came to Kaukauna from Bridgeport, Nebraska, where he served as Superintendent of Utilities. Mr. Baer joined the utility on June 15, 1961.



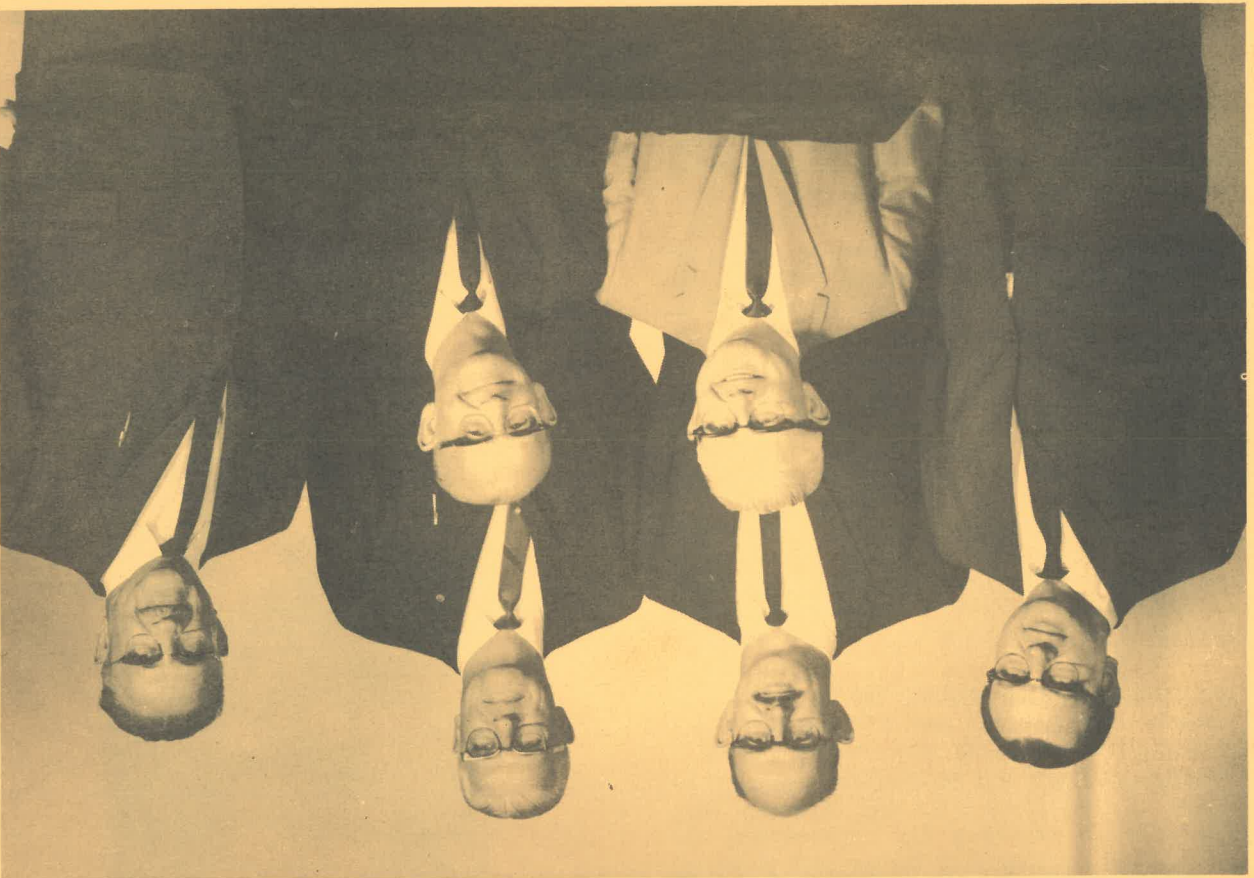
Norbert D. Rhinerson

**PRESENT MANAGER OF THE KAUKAUNA
ELECTRICAL AND WATER DEPARTMENTS
SUCCEEDED WILLIAM RANQUETTE
WHO RETIRED JULY 1, 1961**



**KAUKAUNA UTILITY PICNIC—
A Utility employee and family picnic held during the 1920's at Algoma, Wisconsin.**

UTILITY COMMISSION



Standing:

Frederick Ludke

Norbert F. Rhinerson

James I. McFadden

Arnold Vander Loop

Seated:

Norbert F. Gerend

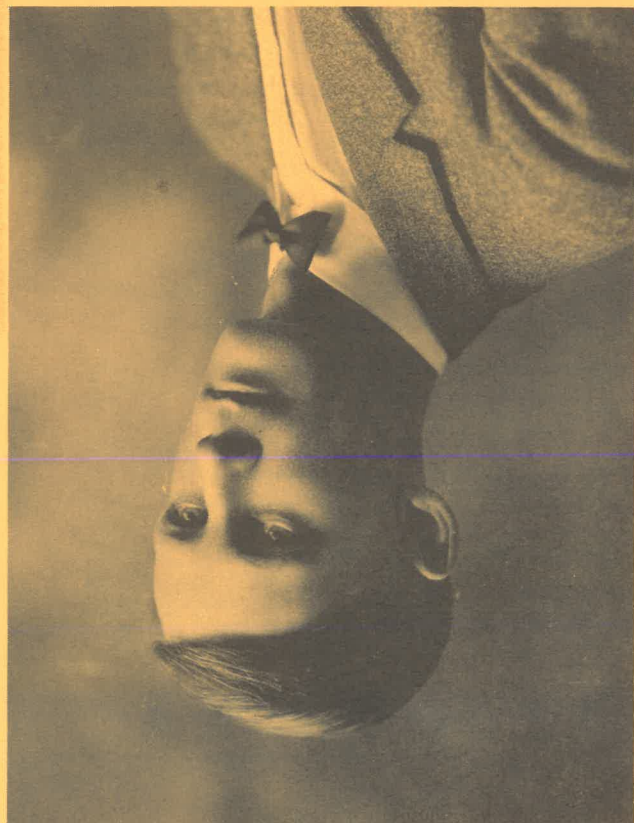
Mayor Joseph F. Bayorgeon, Chairman

JAY O. POSSON

**Manager of the Kaukauna
Electrical & Water
Departments**

1918

1928



J. O. Posson, 46 years of age, widely known as head of the successful Kaukauna Electrical and Water departments, municipal utility, passed away at his home Monday morning, December 3, 1928 at 3:30 o'clock following a five days' illness. Death was caused by pneumonia, it was reported.

Mr. Posson was born in Manitowoc on February 28, 1882, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Posson. When he was about six years old, he moved to Kaukauna with his parents, remaining here for a few years, and then going with his parents to Sheboygan, where the family took up their residence. While in Sheboygan he finished grade school and graduated from high school.

While awaiting a chance to enter the Allis-Chalmers plant as a machinist, after his graduation from high school, Mr. Posson went to work at the electrical power plant at Sheboygan as fireman. Later he went to Milwaukee where

he worked for one year, returning to Sheboygan as assistant engineer in the water works. With the help of a college professor, he finished a correspondence school course and passed a civil service engineering examination. In 1906 he was married to Miss Era Elizabeth Bruns of Sheboygan, and in 1907 went to Algoma as head of the municipal utility in that city. He remained there until in June 1918 when his services were secured by the city of Kaukauna as head of the local utility.

His work as head of the Kaukauna municipal plants, brought him nation wide renown. He was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Municipal Utilities league which is now known as the "Municipal Electric Utilities Association of Wisconsin."

His work as a director of city owned electrical and water plants brought him into a very favorable light as a competent municipal plant superintendent.

Manager from 1957 to 1961

WILLIAM

RANQUETTE

Mr. William Ranquette was born February 15, 1900 at Oconto, Wisconsin and resided in Kaukauna since 1916. He spent 41 years in the employ of the Kaukauna Utility and retired as manager on July 1, 1961. During his four-year regime as manager, the utility experienced one of its highest profit years, 1960, and one of its most difficult years, the rainless season of 1958. He directed the drilling of No. 8 well for the water department and the installation of iron-removal facilities in all city wells in those years.

Mr. Ranquette started working as a power plant operator with the utility in 1920. He advanced to chief operator, to superintendent of power and then to manager.

Mayor Joseph Bayorgeon said of Ranquette, "He devoted his life to our utility. He lived it and he loved it. He never lost interest in it and in his retirement years he served as consultant. Kaukauna has lost a dedicated public servant."

Mr. Ranquette loved the outdoors and the north country. After his retirement he and Mrs. Ranquette took a trailer vacation around the state, eventually were lured to Manitowish Waters, where he owned and operated a resort.

Mr. Ranquette passed away at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, August 9, 1964 at the Arbor Vitae hospital. His wife Mildred; one daughter, Mrs. Leroy (Patricia) Schell, and one son, Willis reside in Kaukauna.



RETIREE E. & W. EMPLOYEES

Taken at the Electric Department

Office in 1962—

Percy Chamberlain
 Nic Mertes
 William Otte
 Frank Walsh
 William Ranquette



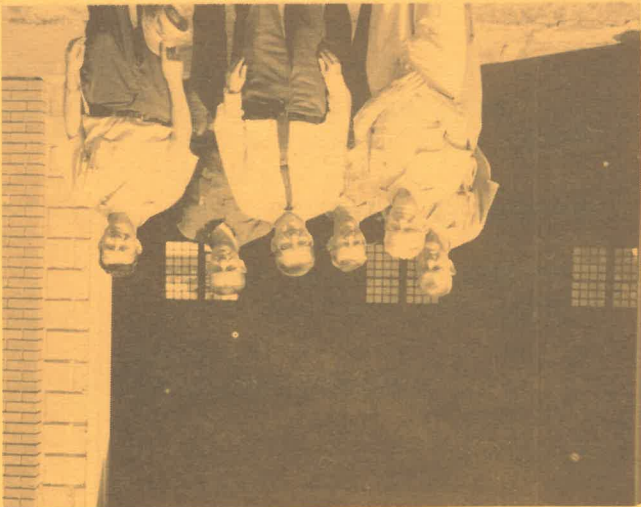
UTILITY EMPLOYEES

UTILITY OFFICE

(back row l to r)
 Leo Hennes, office manager,
 Roger Leick, Norbert
 Rhinerson, General Manager,
 Howard Paschen
 (front row l to r)
 Joan Hunter, Julie Ranguette,
 Pat Ludke, Ann Wolf



(back row l to r)
 Gordon Ludtke, Pete Steffens,
 James Achten
 (front row l to r)
 Leo Spindler, W. A. Baer, Supt.
 of Power, Clifford Femal



WATER DEPARTMENT CREW

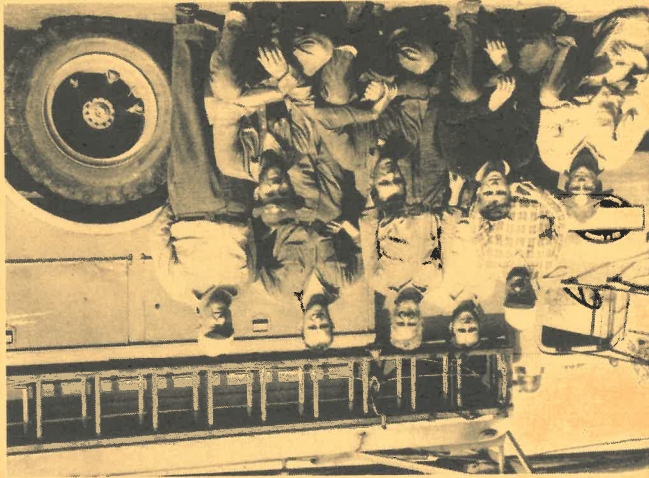
Ed Wellhouse
 Fred VandenBloomen
 Robert Bootz, Foreman
 William Kuchelmeister



UTILITY EMPLOYEES

PLANTS (back row 1 to 1)

Donald Biselx
Donald Johnson
Otto Rieth, Foreman
Francis Heinz
(front row 1 to 1)
Hugo Lamers
James Schell
Frank Granberg
Dale Mitchler



METER DEPARTMENT

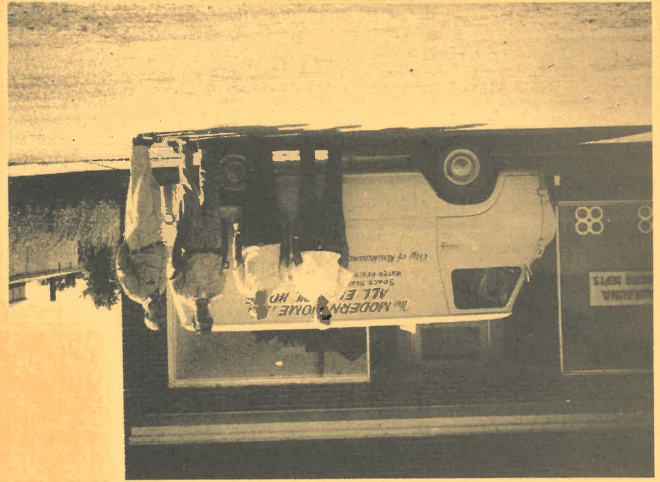
Leon Dogot, Foreman
Lee Lehrer
James Landreman
Monroe Romenesko

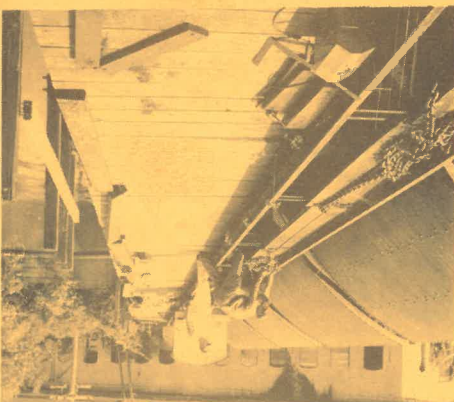
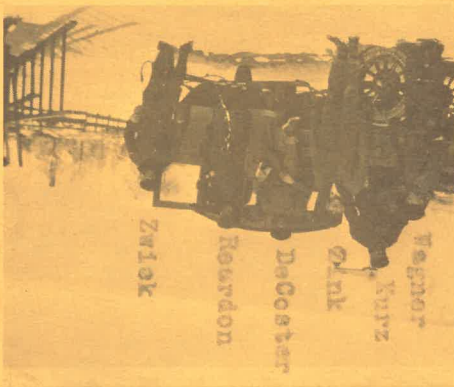
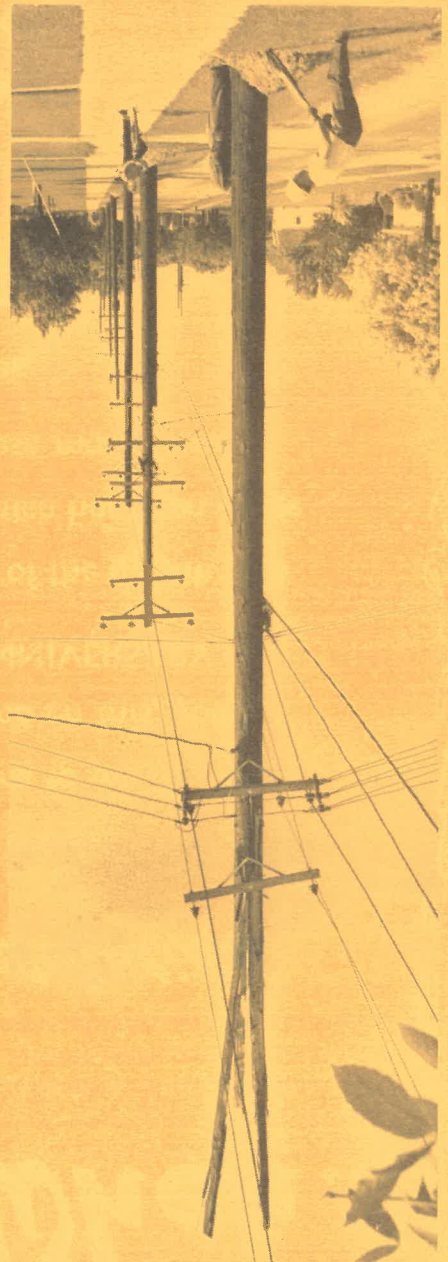
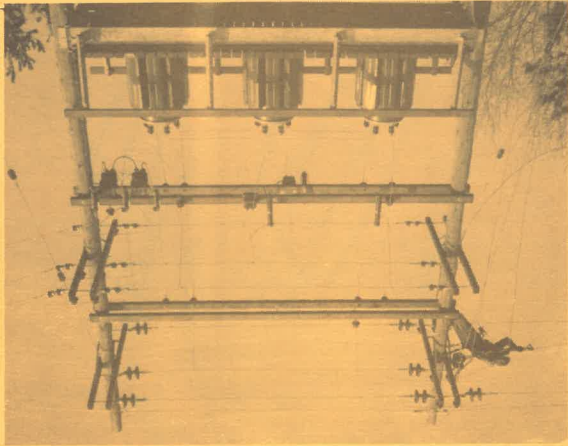
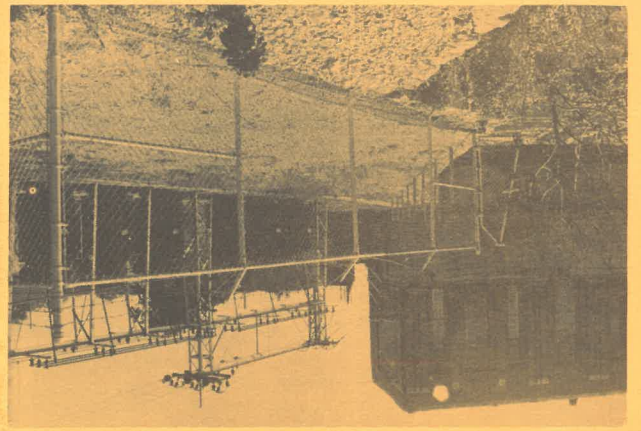
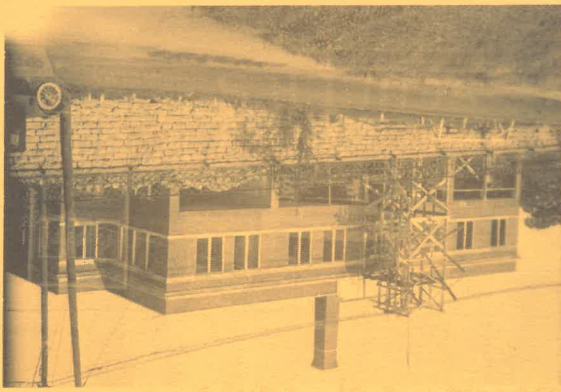


LINE DEPARTMENT

(back 1 to 1)

Cletus Schaeffer, Gary Wolf,
Emmett McMorrow, Foreman
George Elliss
Melvin Mainville, Sr. Foreman
(front row 1 to 1)
Martin Engstrom, Carl Vanden
Heuval, Dale Funk, Tom
Galbraith





Way Back When...

Congratulations

CITY OF KAUKAUNA

Congratulations to all the citizens
of Kaukauna on this, your
175th ANNIVERSARY

We are proud of the growth and
the Progress which has been made
through these many years.

Best wishes,

Joseph F. Bayorgeon

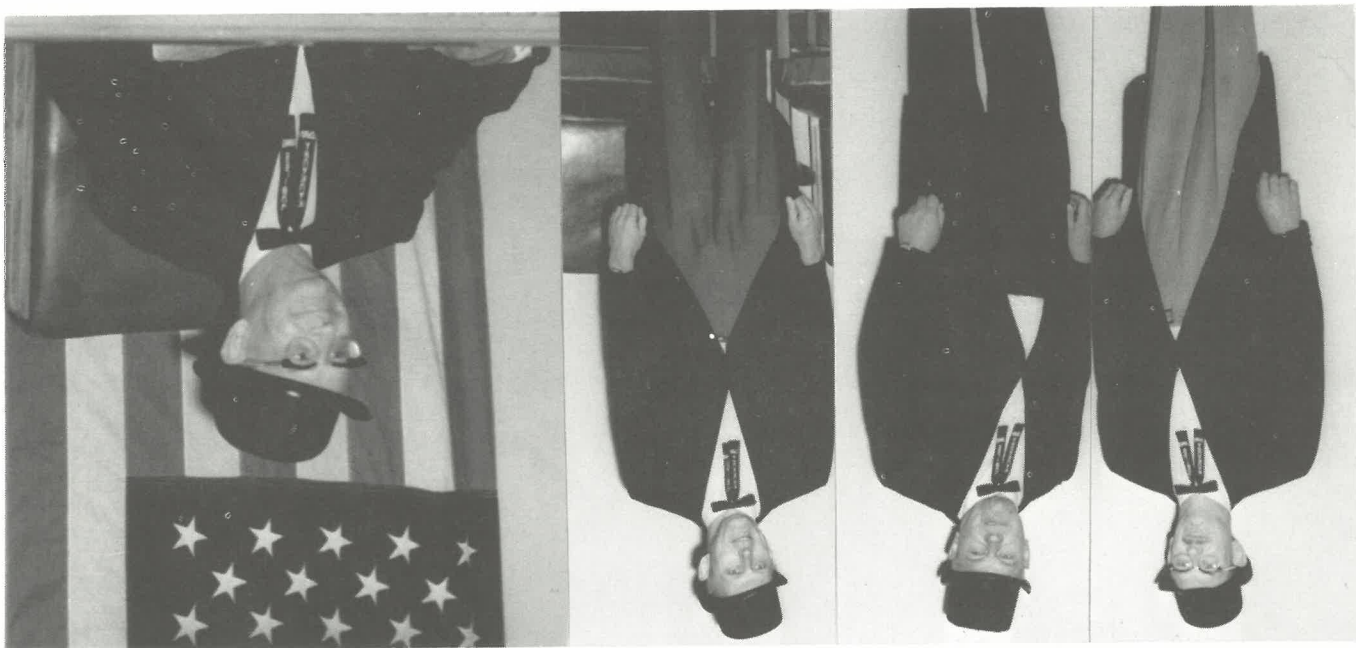
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF KAUKAUNA

—AND YOUR ALDERMEN—

GILBERT ANDERSON
RUSSELL DIX
WILLIAM ROGERS
RICHARD HELF
ALOIS PETERS
EARL LUEDTKE
DAVID SPECHT
CLAYTON BLUMREICH
ARNOLD VANDERLOOP
GEORGE SIMON



KAKAWANA CITY COUNCIL AND JURIEKE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



*Russell Dix, Earl Luedtke, Richard Helf
Honorable Mayor Joseph F. Bayorgeon*



William Rogers, Arnold Vanderloop, Clayton Blumreich, George Simon, Gilbert Anderson, Alois Peters and David Specht



Joyce Johnson



Karla Rietz



Martha Dercks



Marcey Renn



Shirley Wolf



Geraldine Van Deurzin



Florence Beahm



Audrey Schumann



Paulette King



Alice Schauer



Mary Ann Kappell



Gretchen Kuhn

BELLE CO

KAUKAUN

A JUBILEE NTESTANTS

Sally Giordana



Mary Ann Kersten



Mary Arnoldussen



Vi Pomeroy



Diane Gassner



Sue DeBrue



Jean Pomeroy



Pearl Cazzola



Rosie Johnson



Donna Van Der Steen



Helen Walker



Judy Stecker



CONGRATULATIONS

Kaukauna

on your

175th Anniversary

C. G. THIS

Box 148 Ph. RO 6-1684

Local Representative



The Hardware Mutuals Organization

SENTRY INSURANCE

We Salute You
KAUKAUNA

We who are associated with Gustman Chevrolet - Oldsmobile are proud to have been associated with the growth of Kaukauna during our 36 years in the Community. We hope to continue to grow with you in the future and to continue to offer real service to a great City.



Chevrolet - Oldsmobile
Frigidaire - U.S. Royal Tires
Dayton Tires

GUSTMAN'S

KAUKAUNA TIRE COMPANY

222 Lawe Street
Kaukauna RO 6-3581



COMPLIMENTS
OF

TELLING THE STORY
OF
PROGRESS IN KAUKAUNA
SINCE 1880

One of Wisconsin's
Largest Semi-Weeklies
Wednesday and Friday Mornings

THE KAUKAUNA TIMES

A Salute To Kaukauna

PORTRAITS

Have Won Over 600
Awards!!

Studios In
KAUKAUNA
APPLETON
GREEN BAY

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT TODAY.
TOMORROW YOU'LL BE A DAY OLDER!

COMMUNICATIONS

By Mary Christenson, Student, Kaukauna High

I

It's September 17, 1880. I'm standing in front of Lew's Ben Franklin Store (Luedtke's 5c to \$1). Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Gates are running off the last few issues of the first edition of the Kaukauna Times. This is one of the first steps forward for Kaukauna. The price isn't too bad either — \$1.50 a year.

1881 doesn't bring such glad tidings, though. Mr. Hopkins has died. He was a very good man, and he kept the Times on its feet in its first early days. Mr. Gates is going to sell out to a Mr. H. A. Stone of Neenah and a Mr. E. C. Bidwell. Mr. Stone and Mr. Bidwell are talking about moving the to the Reuter block.

1887. Mr. C. Raught and his brother Melvin have taken over the operation of the Times. Mr. Bidwell died a few months ago and left the Times to Mr. C. Raught, his partner.

The records on the Kaukauna Sun are not too complete. It was established in 1885 by H. D. Wing of Chilton and L. A. Cates of Appleton. Both men had journalism experience, but due to the continual political disputes between the two papers, Times and the Sun their circulation decreased. The Sun being comparatively young was not strong enough to withstand the loss. So, the Sun merged with the Times in 1917.

Another part of Kaukauna's early communication systems that didn't last too long was the telegraph. It was a necessary part of the operation of the railroads. Anyone who wanted to send a telegram went down to the depot. As the telegraph grew, the office was moved into the I. N. Friend Dry Goods Store (taxi stand). But with the invention of the telephone and the car, the use of the telegraph reduced and it moved to Appleton.

As I look down Wisconsin Avenue, (where Michael's Footwear is now) I can see Mr. Joseph J. Wirtz is entering the post office. He took office two years ago in 1886. The north side post office wasn't the only one in Kaukauna; the south side also had one. It was located in such buildings as the one that Schmidt's Clothing Store is now in, Ditter Plumbing, and the Grand View Hotel. Talking to Mrs. Carl Anderson I learned that such men as Mr. J. J. Martins, Mr. Mulholland, and Mr. Coppes were residing postmasters. But to get back to my story, the first post office was at A. Grignon's trading post between Kaukauna and Appleton.

In the line of communications, Kaukauna has moved into the building on the Avenue. Appleton back in 1881. Its history is lost until it moved into the building on the Avenue.

In the last 20 years the telephone has made several moves. Claspell's Grocery — 58 phones, J. G. Fechter building (on Wisconsin Avenue) — 75 phones. In 1902, now, it is located on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Lawe Street with 200 phones in operation. In the last 20 years the number of phones has increased by ten times its original number.

II

Between 1887 and 1888, the Times was published daily, but the circulation wasn't large enough and it was discontinued this year.

The newspaper has moved quite a bit in the last 28 years. Under the ownership of the Raught brothers, the paper moved into the Finegan building (the Ideal Restaurant). Next, it was in Tennesse's blacksmith shop, but that burnt down. So, once again, the Raught's packed and moved to Dodge Street (Moose Hall). Badger Northland was next on the list. They stayed there for eight years. The last move of the Times under the ownership of the Raught's was to the Odd Fellows building. (Look's Drugs).

In 1917, John McCoy of the Kaukauna Printing Company bought the Times. Soon after that purchase, however, Mr. McCoy died and his wife sold out to Carl Hanson.

1910 marked the move of the post office (north side) to the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Lawe Street (Auto Supply Co.) The two post offices weren't to remain separate much longer. As Mr. Grogon recalls, "In February of 1922, the north side office and the south side office merged. Mr. Lang was the postmaster of the north side, and Mr. Coppes was the south side postmaster. The position was given to Mr. Lang, but when the post office was moved into the municipal building, Mr. Adolph Mill was appointed postmaster."

The postmasters were elected whenever a new President was elected. Then in 1938, the Landrum Griffin Bill was passed by Congress stating that the postmaster was to be elected every four years.

* * * * *

Well, well, what's this that seems to be scaring all the horses? It's a model T (1912) Ford! John Timmers must be at it again. He assembles those

CONGRATULATIONS

To Our Many Kaukauna Friends On Their

175th JUBILEE



Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
200 W. College Ave., Appleton, Wisconsin

COMPLIMENTS

OF

GEORGE G. NAROVEC ASSOCIATES

Architects

520 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Appleton, Wisconsin

contraptions in the back of his blacksmith shop there on Dodge Street (Farmer's and Merchant's Bank). These things are gaining popularity, but in the Spring they sink down in the mud until it almost covers the wheels!

III

Here's the Odd Fellow's building. The new owner of the Kaukauna Times is just going in. It's a Mr. Hansen. He says the paper needs a few changes, and he knows what the paper needs. As you may know the Times hasn't had too much news in it for the past few years because of its political fights with the Sun. He's coming out again. Maybe I can catch his eye.

Mr. Hansen!

"Yes?"

You mentioned the other day that you were going to change the Times. How exactly?

"Well, the Times should just handle local news. Kaukauna, Kimberly, Little Chute, etc. The Post can take care of the national and international news."

Should we just read the Times? It affects us most directly.

"Definitely not! You should read both papers. The Times will provide the local news and the Post will provide the national news. Both of which you need."

How do you gather the news?

"By the telephone and with reporters. Beginning this year, 1925, you will see quite a few changes in the Times and its policy."

Yes, the newspaper is coming along fine now. In 1927, it began publishing twice a week. The printing machines and the other office equipment is changing, improving; but the basic doctrine will never change — report the local news. As Mr. Hansen says, "The greatest help in the success of the paper was that we encouraged the people to read both the Times and the Post."

The post office was moved into its new building today. Mr. Grogon is its postmaster. He was elected a year ago (1936). Cars are used by the postmen now, but back around 1915 the cars were used only in the summertime. The roads weren't constructed very well, so horses were used during the winter and rainy seasons of the spring.

Mr. John VanDyke, who was the north side postman for almost forty years, recalls that one time, not being able to complete his route because of a storm, he had to bring the remaining mail to his home. It consisted of 200 baby chicks!

The poor construction of the roads in the early days caused many such humorous incidents, but with the improvement of the roads in 1930 and the improvement of the cars such things no longer occur. Mr. VanDyke was supplied with 22 cars during his forty years of service. In the earlier

days, he received 6c a mile; then about in the late forties and early fifties he got 8 to 12c a mile.

With the appearance of the car, the government reduced the number of rural routes by combining them. In 1934, Kaukauna's five rural routes were made into three. No more counting the mail by hand. And most regrettable, no more friendly chats with the postman.

The telephone company moved into 135 West Wisconsin Avenue back in 1949. (200 phones). Its equipment had changed since it was first set up, of course, but one of the best improvements in the Kaukauna's telephone system is the all digit dialing system.

Summary

Kaukauna's communication systems:

The newspaper — which is growing every year. The post office — located on Main Street. Serving approx. 10,500 people. An increase of almost 5,000 people since 1923.

The telephone and automobile — which were necessary for the swift transfer of news and mail, respectively.

Communications played a big part in the never ending growth of Kaukauna. And if my guess is correct, they always will.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mrs. Carl Andersen — Worked at south side P. O.

Mr. Grogon — Postmaster

Mr. Hanson — Works at Kaukauna Times

History of Kaukauna by Dr. Tanner

History of Outagamie County

Lion of the Fox

Scrapbook in Public Library — Contain pictures you may use.

Tale of the Fox — Centennial book

Mr. John VanDyke — 902 Oviatt Street

Thilmany Business History

By Harold O. Peters, Vice-President for Sales

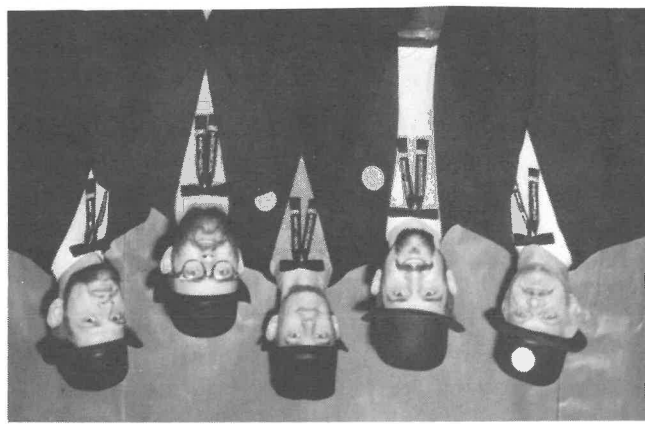
On September 18, 1883, or about two years before Kaukauna was incorporated as a city, the American Pulp Company was organized by Oscar Thilmany, a native of Germany, but an American citizen. About 18 years later, on July 30, 1901, the company was incorporated as Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company. The original product was ground-wood pulp from which butter plates — commonly referred to as "boats" — were produced.

From that humble beginning with 18 employees, our company has grown to where we currently employ over 1,600, with sales at an approximate 40 million dollar level. From butter plates in 1883, we produce today some 5,700 different items, which makes us the largest single source for the most diversified line of paper products in the country.

WHISKERED GENTS-BUSTLEES-JUBILEE KIDS



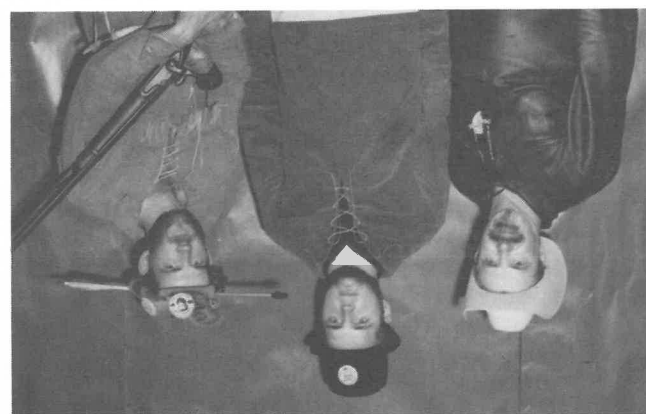
Paul Wolf, Mark Niesen, William Steffen, Melvin Schauer.



Marvin Hooyman, Edwin Walker, Dave King, Tour Herr, Paul Biese.



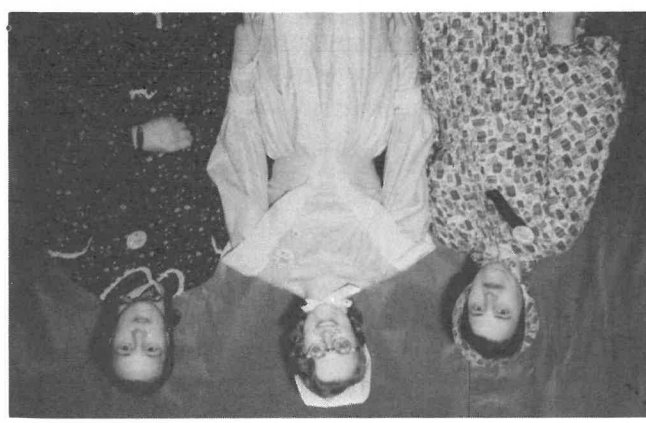
Mrs. Eugene Kersten, Mrs. Robert Schumann, Mrs. Kathy Rademaker, Mrs. Paul Meyerhofer, Mrs. Clifford Beahm.



Mark Kilgas, Gary Wolf, Tom Galbraith.



Mrs. Dan Haring, Mrs. Randall Franzke, Mrs. Dave King, Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mrs. Don Fenn, Mrs. Ron Kilgas.



Bustleite Committee: Mrs. Eugene Kersten, Mrs. Ron Kilgas, Mrs. Geraldine Van Deuzin.

equipment, consisting of printing presses and wax-

ing machines, were added.

Mr. M. A. Wertheimer, who purchased the company from Oscar Thilmany in 1901, is credited with pioneering in this company the lightweight, strong, machine-glazed wrapping papers, as substitutes for the heavier and coarser grades. Also, along with two of his co-workers, he conceived the idea of impressing designs on the paper at the large dryer in the course of manufacture, using a special marking roll. These watermarked paper were to play an important part in the growth of the company.

Leading up to the twenties when nearly 600 employees were producing a variety of products valued at close to two million dollars, the first em-bosser and dampner, the first supercalender machine, together with No. 6 and No. 7 paper machines were installed. Next came additional supercalenders, waxing machines, and the first asphaltting equipment, again adding to the diversification of the Thilmany line.

Although the economic problems of the twenties and thirties also plagued Thilmany, further growth was experienced so that sales in 1937 were five million dollars. Paper machine treatments such as wet strength, dry waxing, moldproofing, and plasticizing, provided greater versatility in themselves and as base papers for conversion by wax-ing, asphaltting, print decoration, or being made into bags.

By 1953 sales went to 17 million dollars. The fifties have seen the additional diversification of product line with the advent of polyethylene extrusion coating, production of one-time carbonizing paper, decorated and coated stocks for specialized purposes, polyester coated and latex laminated papers.

This brings us to the sixties and an ever greater development of products with special properties — Saran coated grades and release papers to mention just two. And they continue to pour out of the laboratory onto commercial machines in a never ending array!

The continued important investment in plant and equipment bringing with it product diversification and continued growth has keyed Thilmany's success, along with one major factor, *dedicated management*.

We look forward to the future with confidence, eager to share it with our old and new friends!

Going back once more to 1992 when Mr. Thil-

many founded the company which today still bears his name, there were many other pulp and paper manufacturers — perhaps a dozen or so — who have since passed from the local scene. Some perished by fire, flood, and business famine. Others of the family-owned mills prospered, made their fortunes, put nothing back into the business, and when they were no longer competitive they simply quit.

So, here we are the lone survivor. Why? Because we have had a continuing management dedication to a job, faith in the future of our company, and supported this faith with aggressive action. Going back to the depression days of the early thirties, instead of sitting back and just hoping for better days, we helped bring them about by doing something about it.

In 1930 we consolidated our paper manufacturing facilities by moving two M.C. machines here from Appleton. In this same depression year we installed No. 8 paper machine. In 1932 we moved our bag factory from Waukegan, Illinois, to Kaukauna. In the intervening years we added Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 paper machines, the latter going on line in August, 1957. Our newest paper machine, No. 13, employing some unusual features for versatility and production output, began operation the end of March, 1963.

As we added new paper machines, we dismantled and disposed of the old, outmoded ones. Over a period of ten years from 1944 to 1954 we sold five machines, numbered 1 to 5 respectively. Our current machines are numbered 6 through 13, for a total of eight.

Meanwhile, our converting departments were not being neglected. Additions, improvements, and innovations were added to an asphalted papers program. Print decorating equipment, embossers, wax laminators and coaters; supercalenders, bag machines, plastic extrusion and coating equipment all came along to take their place in a growing, complex line of specialty grades.

In the early eighties the daily output of those 18 employees was one ton of product. In 1889 the first papermaking machine went on line and sales that year reached \$112,000. Over the next nine years, 1889 to 1897, four more paper machines were installed, and by stages the product line broadened. At various times in its early history Thilmany produced news print, catalog stock, various mixed groundwood and sulphite grades; poster, shelf, ticket, pattern, book, cover, and lining papers; and light weight tissues. Thus the philosophy of diversification of product had its early inception and a pattern was established for the following decades.

In 1902 sales were \$375,000, representing about 6,000 tons of product for an average of \$62.50 per ton. At about this time the first pieces of converting

Congratulations Kaukaunai

FROM

APPLETON

BUILDING & LOAN

ASSOCIATION

Appleton, Wisconsin

**Home Loans for
Better Living**

1919 - Our 46th Year - 1965

WHISKYED GENTS - RUSTLES - JUBILEE KIDS



Jan Voet, Connie Diedrick, Ann Gaffney, Barbara Schommer, Christine Diedrick, Mark Voet, Jeffrey Voet.



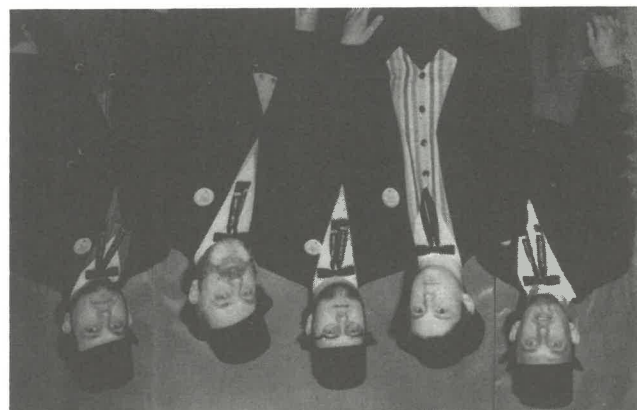
Dennis Steffens, Danny Steffens, Will Steffens, Martin Van Deuzin, Mary Ellen Van Deuzin, Byron Steffens, Todd Kilgas, Terry Van Deuzin.



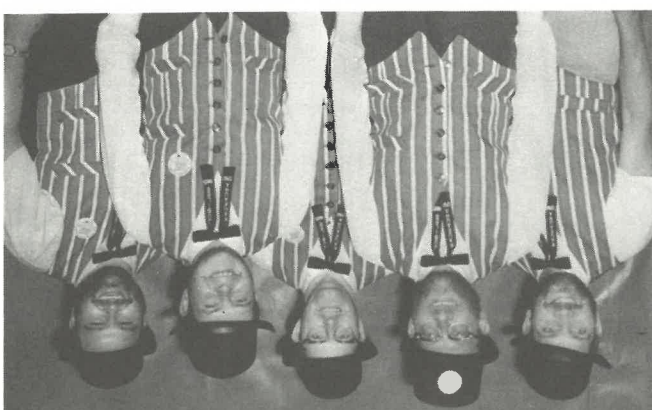
Mrs. Geraldine Van Deuzin, Mrs. William Steffens, Mary Margaret DeClercq, Mrs. Melvin Schauer, Joyce Johnson, Leora Van Deuzen.



Ron Kilgas, Wilfred Siebers, Daniel Haring.



Robert Lust, Rich Van Deuzin, Roy Nagan, John Ludvigsen, Gene Van Deuzin.



Stony Van Der Steen, Melvin Mitchell, Carp Vandebroek, Jim Busse, Ron Gassner.

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MODERN BAR 510 Draper St. Rich and Sally Giordana — Props.	ROSIE'S BAR 120 E. 3rd Street Eva and Roy Nagan, Props.	TRIANGLE TAP 220 Dodge Carrie & Marty Christianson, Props.	SULLY'S BAR 101 West 2nd St. Kaukauna, Wis.	WISCONSIN BAR 121 W. Wisconsin Ave. Marie & Jack Arnoldussen	KAPPELL'S BAR 128 East 2nd Leo & Willy Kappell	PETERS BAR 704 Dodge LeRoy and Toddy Peters

WISKERED GENTS-BUSTLEES-JUBILEE KIDS



Mrs. Jim Busse, Mrs. Amado Garcia, Mrs. Ron Gassner, Mrs. William Tambornio, Mrs. Ken Hoffman.



Mrs. DuWayne Wolf, Mrs. Jim Pomeroy, Sandy Pomeroy, Mrs. Kerr Pomeroy, Jackie Nagan.



Myra Brill, Mrs. Pat Clune, Mrs. Stony Van Der Steen, Mrs. Gail Lom and Mrs. Lydia Wenzel.



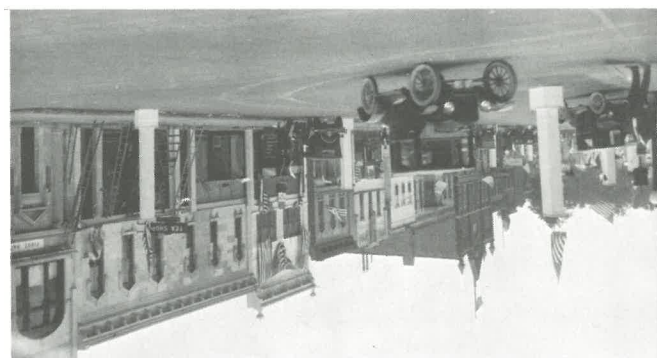
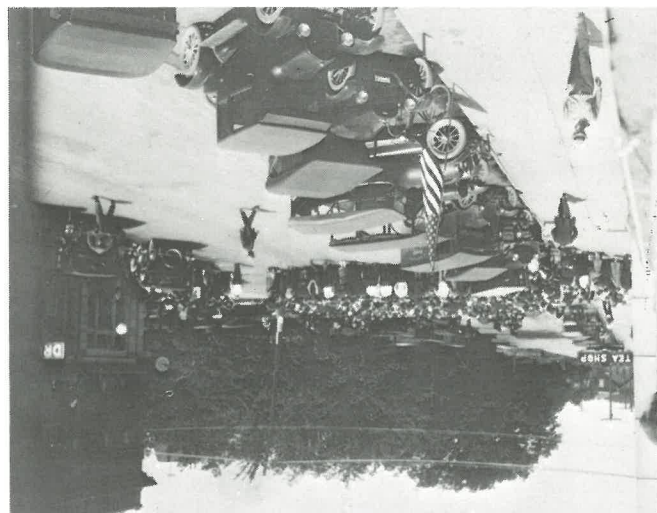
Greg and Bonnie Hoffman, Sandy Haring, Cindy Franzke, Byron Hoffman.



Dan and Tom Van Der Steen, Dale Busse, Sue and Ken Van Der Steen, Diane Busse.



Colleen Damro, Debra Wolf, Nancy King, Patty Schommer, Ray Tennesse, Judy Van Epern, Debra Hanagan, Mary Jo Kappell, Mary Belling, Susan Merbach.



LOYALTY DAY

April 15, 1917

MISSOURY OF THE WARS

versary date, that thought be given to those of whom we owe so much.

As we look back to the close of the Revolutionary War and the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in March of 1782, we find that the early history of Kaukauna was affected in a very particular way with those events.

Dr. H. C. Tanner, a former resident of Kaukauna, recounts in his, "History of Kaukauna's Revolutionary Hero" that after an intensive study made by him at eastern historical sources and in the Library of Congress he established these facts about Captain Hendrick Aupaumut. Captain Aupaumut was a member of the Algonquin Nation, who lived in the area near Stockbridge, Massachusetts. His particular tribe was called the Stockbridge Indians because of the locality in which they lived. There is abundant proof of his service with General Washington's Army. All through the war he was a member of a company composed of Stockbridge Indians and was eventually given the commission of captain in 1778, the presentation being made by General Washington in person. During the War of 1812 he reentered service in the Army of the United States. Beginning in 1821 there was a gradual movement of the Stockbridge Indians from the east to the vicinity of Kaukauna where the Captain's son, Solomon, had purchased from the Memmonies 6000 acres for the Stockbridge Tribe. Capt. Hendrick, as he was called, moved here in 1829 and died here the following year at the age of 72 years. His grave (unmarked) is known to have been somewhere in the area to the south of the road to St. Mary's Cemetery and in the vicinity of the Joseph Wellhouse residence. He is one of the 11 known Revolutionary Soldiers to have been buried in Wisconsin. In 1928 the Appleton Chapter of the Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic (DAR) placed a marker for him on the South Side in the triangle where Reaume and Whitney Streets intersect with Hendricks Avenue. The monument was well placed in that the present Hendricks Avenue was named after Capt. Hendrick.

History does not record much information about the participation of Kaukauna residents in the Mexican War of 1846-48 and the intermittent Indian Wars in the South and West which followed. But, no doubt there were those adventurous souls from this area who could not resist the prospects of a good fight and probably were participants in them.

With the outbreak of the Civil War there came the call for volunteers and for the draft. Here again the enlistments of men actually living in Kaukauna are not easily obtainable. The men who

KAUKAUNA, A CITY WITH A PROUD HERITAGE

By Olin Dryer

KAUKAUNA AND ITS HERITAGE
KAUKAUNA, A PROUD HERITAGE
A HERITAGE
PATRIOTIC KAUKAUNA
A HISTORY OF SERVICE

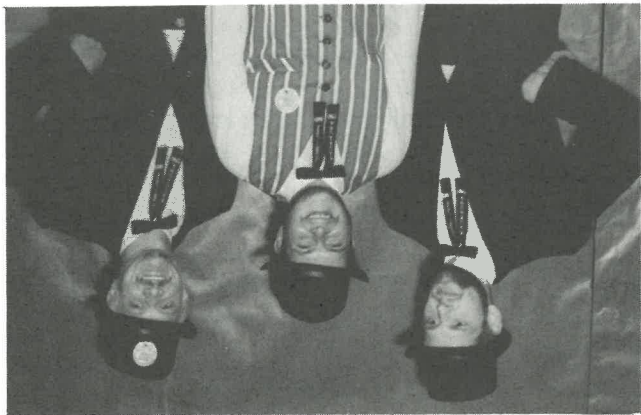
The span of 175 years brings us back in retrospect to the year 1790. It was during that year that the first permanent white settlement was made in the area of what is now known as Kaukauna. In 1789 General George Washington had been inaugurated as the first president of the United States. This was one year prior to the founding of Kaukauna.

So it is apparent that what we now know as Kaukauna and the establishment of the beginning of our present government were being effected during this same historical period of our history. As we search through the records of the past we find that when trying to have confronted our country, the men and women of this area have been loyal, dedicated citizens. They have stood ready to do whatever they were called upon to do to preserve our way of life and to assist their fellow countrymen in doing likewise.

This year, 1965, is also significant as a year in our nation's history. For it is now just 100 years since those four long years of bloody struggle dedicated to the purpose of preserving our national unity came to its end. In that struggle Kaukauna and its surrounding area contributed from both its manpower and its wealth. As this brief history is being written, attention will be particularly directed towards the history of those who can no longer speak for themselves, the departed, and leave it to those still living who took part in World Wars I and II and the Korean Police Action to write their own history in the way they wish it to be remembered by future generations.

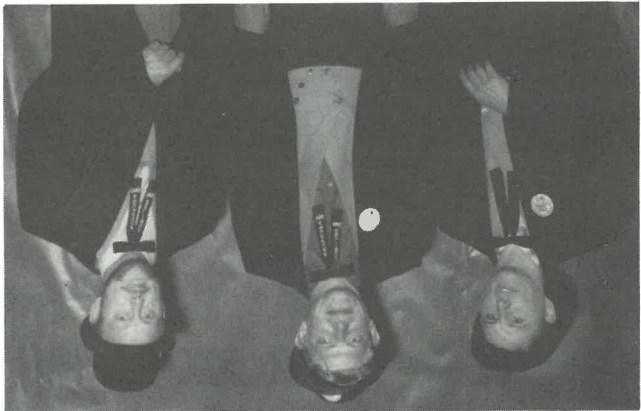
It is for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance and the contributions of those who fought in the Civil War as well as all other veterans that this article is being prepared for this booklet. Time has a way of letting us forget what we owe to the people who did so much in making our present sojourn as pleasant as it is for us here in the Fox River Valley. During the past 175 years there have been calls to bear arms both for the defense of and to preserve the unity of our nation. Each time Kaukauna has responded to the calls and made the sacrifices required of her. So, to repeat, it would seem most fitting and proper, as we observe this 175th anniversary

WISKIEED GENTS - BUSILLIS - JUBILEE KIDS

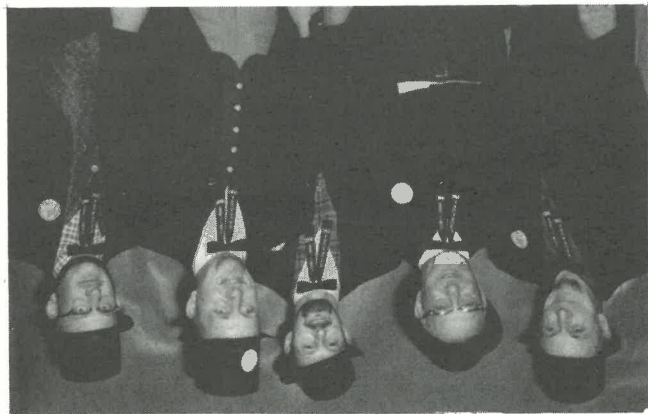


Kangaroo Court Summons Committee:

Paul Biese, Ron Cassner, Marvin Hoogman.



Conrad Hostettler, Whitey Siebers, Ken Hoffman.



Mervin Hansen, Joe Cazzola, Cleon Huss, Edwin Hawley, Jerry Huss.



Judy Weber, Sue DeBrue, Mrs. Richard Van Epern, Mrs. Robert Weyers.



Mrs. Edwin Hawley, Mrs. Jerome Huss, Mrs. Joe Cazzola, Mrs. Cleon Huss and Mrs. Mervin Hanson.



Gretchen Kuhn, Mrs. Howard Patterson, Mary Ann Lamine

enlisted in the regulars are not listed with the, "Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers." This work was compiled and published by the State of Wisconsin in 1886. It is in two volumes and includes names and other information concerning Wisconsin's 4 Cavalry regiments, the 13 batteries of Light Artillery, 1 regiment of Heavy Artillery and the 53 Infantry regiments.

The limited scope of this article does not permit the detailing by name of all the men from Kaukauna and vicinity who "joined up". The names are available if one wishes to check certain men for reason or another. Even the deserters are listed by name and date and there were quite a considerable number from Wisconsin units. None deserting were noted as being from Kaukauna.

As stated before there were 4 Cavalry regiments of Wisconsin Volunteers. A check of their rosters show that four men from Kaukauna were in the 1st Cavalry, Timothy O'Connor, William Gerets, Franklin O'Riley and Peter Rice. Of the four William Gerets was killed in action, O'Riley and Rice died of disease and only O'Connor returned home after the war ended. By the way of contrast ten men from Freedom were in the Cavalry regiments and all but three returned home following their discharge from service.

The bulk of the men enlisting from Kaukauna were enlisted in the Infantry. Their names and units were not researched for this article. It was noted, however, that the father of Charles Raught (Long time mayor of Kaukauna) and his brother Melvin, the name of whom was George M. Raught enlisted at Neenah in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and served from 1863 through 1865.

Following the Civil War many eastern veterans followed the advice of Horace Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, which was, "Go West Young Man, Go West." The muster roll of the Kaukauna Paul H. Beaulieu Post #247 of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) bears out the fact that Kaukauna received its share of those veterans traveling to the west. Some also came from other parts of Wisconsin to make their home here. Of the 75 men whose names are on the Post roster about half had belonged to out of state units or had enlisted from places elsewhere in Wisconsin.

Of course it must be remembered that not all veterans joined the GAR. It is true today just as it was then that there are many veterans of World Wars I and II and of the Korean conflict living in Kaukauna who do not belong to the VFW or the American Legion.

The GAR Post had pictures of a large portion of its members and a few of them are shown below. These are men who have either had streets named after them or have descendants in the city.



John D. Lawe



Nick Faust



Dave Brothers



G. M. Raught



Paul H. Beaulieu



H. A. Rrambach

There are at the City Library in addition to the pictures shown above photos of other members of the GAR Post all of which could not be included here because of lack of space.

In passing north on Lawe Street, a monument erected as a memorial for the Civil War veterans attracts one's attention. It depicts a Union Soldier in Army dress standing at parade rest high on a granite stone base.

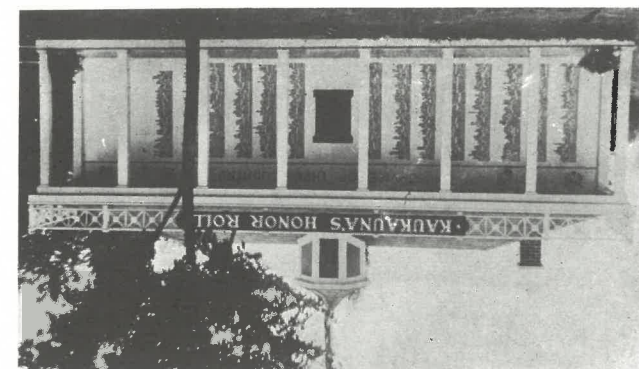
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CONTINUED PROGRESS**
**FOR CHOOSING
CONCRETE STREETS
"The Sign Of Quality"**

KAUKAUNA'S progress is typified in her sound long-range street improvement program. Concrete streets save the taxpayers money. Their initial cost is moderate and upkeep costs stay low. Long-lasting concrete streets start out looking neat and stay that way. No softening in summer, no patching needed every spring . . . no surface treatments required that leave tars to stick to wheels and shoes. There's safety too. Dependable skid resistance, better visibility at night. For these reasons and many more, progressive communities, such as Kaukauna, choose concrete for their streets.

WISCONSIN CONCRETE PAVING ASSOCIATION

219 W. College Avenue
Appleton, Wisconsin



Later, under the leadership of Past Post Commander Harry Treptow Sr. it sponsored a Sons of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps. Harry Treptow was the drillmaster and Orville Thompson of the 120th Field Artillery Band (Ap-pleton) was its music instructor. This organization brought distinction to the city when it became the State Champion Drum Corps.

A few years after the formation of the American Legion Post, the Electric City Post #3319 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized. Its first Commander was George Egan, a veteran of the famous Rainbow Division. Some time following its being chartered, the Post purchased the North Side historic John D. Lawe home. They remodeled it in such a way as to preserve the greater portion of the original residence and added to it a meeting hall. The present building and its grounds are really a part of the city park which adjoins it and is now serving as a setting for the closing of the Memorial Day and Veterans Day exercises. It is used as needed to house Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Teen Age Dances, banquets both public and private and as a rallying point for many patriotic and civic affairs. In addition to its civic contributions it has furnished funds to sponsor soft ball teams, conducted motor boat races at Riverside Park on three different years and for the past two years has contributed scholarships to students graduating from the high school.

This article should not be closed without including information about the World War II Honor Roll which, during and after the war, stood opposite the Municipal Building on the edge of the high school campus.

It was designed to represent the appearance of the portico of Mt. Vernon, Washington's home at Alexandria, Va. On it were listed the names of the men and the women from Kaukauna and its surrounding area who were in the armed forces during World War II. The funds for the erection of the Honor Roll were provided for in 1943 by the City Council during the term of Mayor Lewis F. Nelson.

The American Legion veterans have been a very active group and have contributed greatly to the activities and betterment of the city. To cite just a few of their projects there would be their American Legion football team coached by William F. Ashe. That team played football games with semi-pro teams located elsewhere in the state. Fred Olm, now living in the state of New York, organized and coached Kaukauna's first junior baseball team. A major project, completed while Dale Andrews was the Post Commander, was the building of the stone wall along the south bank of the Fox River between the Municipal Garage and the Wisconsin Avenue Bridge, then landscaping the same. It furnished the Kaukauna High School Band with its first uniforms. This was in 1931 or 1932 and they were purchased and paid for by Post #41.

Following the close of the war, the returning veterans formed Post #41 of the American Legion. It was organized November 6, 1919 with E. C. Dudley, the Secretary of the local YMCA, as its first Post Commander. The Post was eventually housed in the old combination city hall and fire barn on the same street and to the east of the present high school building. This building was purchased from the Legion Post last year by the Board of Education and has since been demolished.

As we come to the years of 1916-1917 and 1918 many Kaukauna men served with the Wisconsin National Guard on the Mexican Border as well as at home or overseas as members of other service units. Probably those who were members of Company D of the Appleton National Guard Unit saw the longest tour of foreign service, with the possible exception of those in the Regular Army Units. Company D was selected from the 32nd Division and made a part of the famous Rainbow Division. Its battle casualties were high and its battle record outstanding.

After its erection it was dedicated on May 30, 1918 during World War I. Dr. Osborne G. Lord, a Kaukauna physician who practiced medicine here for 42 years, was the donor through funds provided from his estate. Dr. Lord died in 1914. Since that day in 1918, on each Memorial Day it has been the custom of the citizens of Kaukauna to conduct at last a part of their patriotic exercises at the site. In 1898 the Spanish-American War broke out and while there may have been several other men from Kaukauna who may have served as some of the regular establishments or as volunteers, one particular veteran's name was well known in this city. He was the Artificer of Appleton's Company G, 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Charles Scheer as a member of the VFW Post, up until the time of his death, took an active part in civic memorial services and other patriotic activities in and about Kaukauna.

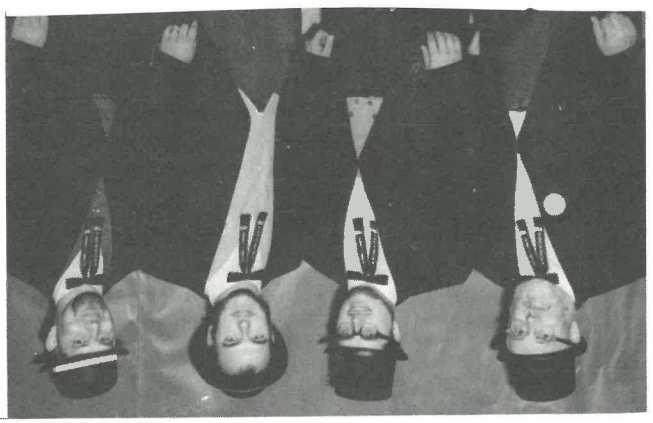
WISKIBO GENTS - JUBILEE KIDS



Karen Kappell, Randy Kappell, Randy Vollmer, Lea Kappell, Mike Kilgas, Al Kappell, Barbara Kappell.



Annette Klune, Jean Terry, Debra Schaefer, Linda Shuckhart, Tommy Lom, Cheryl Van Eyck, Ruby Lom, Trudy Lom, Mitchell Klune.



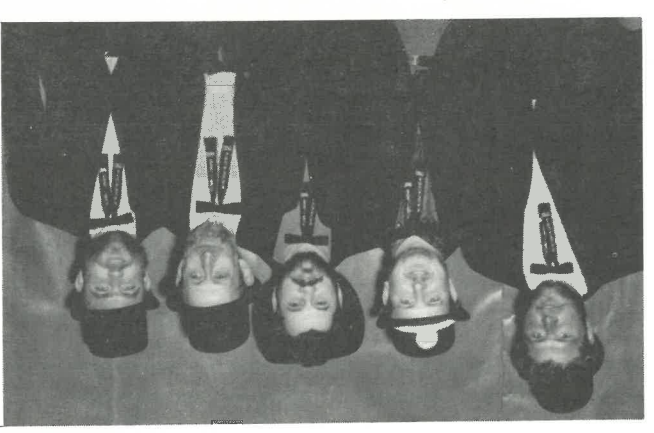
Peter Biese, Kon Hurkman, Eugene Van Eyck, Tom Van Der Steen.



Betty Reichel, Wendy Gjordana, Lynn Andrews, Jill Alger, Mary Verbeten, Donna Wyngaard, Susie Jansen.



Eugene Kappell, Keith Ploetz, Elroy Hardtke, Sherman Rogers.



Glen Rietz, Bob Stutzman, Larry Douglas, Floyd Siebers, Herbert Dregger.

KAUKAUNA ALUMNICS

By Marsha Egan, K.H.S. Student

In 1885, baseball got off to a successful start, with manager and secretary of the team, J. C. Mitchell, captain, George F. Butler, and treasurer, Frank Watson. Roller skating on the rink of the Island Opera House enthused young and old alike. Tanner and Hartley's bowling alley, (2 or 3 lanes). was located along side where the Haas Hardware Company stands on Third Street. To share in the profits, John Heiting and Jacob Ruppert each started an alley of their own, which caused the failure of all 3 establishments.

Through the \$25,000 donation of the New Yorker, F. F. Thompson, to the Milwaukee Lake Shore, and the Western Railway, a Y. M. C. A. then the Thompson Club, was built. There were rooms for the night, reading rooms, and it had a Princess Bowling Alley for the workers, who changed over at Kaukauna going from Milwaukee to New York.

In 1890, the Driving Part Association obtained ground 1 mile north of town, (where the Urban Mike farm is located today), enclosed it, erected buildings, and the Kaukauna Driving Club of 1894-95-96, was noted for its excellent races.

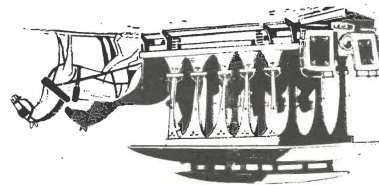
On December 20, 1901, the Kaukauna Athletic Association was organized. It made its humble entrance, composed of a number of young men from the South Side, who elected Frank Schreiner as their manager.

Woe be to he who thinks that 1901 was without incident! The "sport" for a man named Tall, happened to be "horse stealing," and Dick Conlon, the Marshall of our rugged little town, was "on to him," Conlon followed Tall to Corcoran's saloon, and announced, "The jig is up!"

'Whew! — on to something a little safer, and more recent.

Kaukauna's young and not-so-young adults should have fond memories of the Fourth Lock — the old "swimin' hole", which served as alternate skating pond for wintery enjoyment.

A roar of engines, and spray of foam, must call to mind the boat races held on the river from the Riverside Park landing. They were a necessary event in 1948, when Kaukauna played its part in celebrating Wisconsin's Centennial. Also held was an old timer's baseball playoff, featuring such past favorites as Charlie Phillips, "Jinx" Phillips, Hugo Gehr, George "Stormy" Kromer, and Kaukauna's grand old man of baseball, John Coppes, himself. In that game, John Coppes and his Southside All-Stars defeated the Northside All-Stars, led by Henry Minkkebige.



The writer is indebted to Mrs. Joseph Promer on Whitney Street for much of the GAR material. Mrs. Promer's grandfather was John Hoening and served during the Civil War with Company D, 45th Wisconsin Infantry. At the time the American Legion Post discontinued the use of its meeting place on the Island, the members of its Auxiliary while salvaging for that which had material value came across the original manuscripts of the GAR Post as well as considerable other historical items. She took the GAR books home for the want of a better place to preserve them. Thanks to her foresight and appreciation of the value of this type of material they were made available for the use we are making of them in this booklet.

Thus, in a very brief way some of the high spots of the military history of our city has been touched upon. There is much more that could have been written. There is a wealth of historical material scattered throughout the city which will no doubt be destroyed as homes are broken up from time to time. This material should be segregated in a centralized place, such as might be provided for, if space were available for it, in our Free Public Library.

It bears the inscription "ERECTED TO THE VETERANS OF ALL WARS WHO HELPED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTY". While speaking at the dedication of the memorial on Veterans Day, 1963, Mayor Bayorgeon included in his remarks, that, "Kaukauna had furnished 1,333 men and women for service in World Wars I and II and in the Korean War".

It attracted the attention of those passing along Highway 55 and became a distinctive landmark of the city. However, the ravages of time, it being of wooden construction, made it more and more difficult to maintain in an attractive manner. It became shabby in appearance and less and less appropriate as an honor to those for whom it was erected. So in 1961, our present mayor, Joseph F. Bayorgeon initiated a movement for its replacement with a memorial of a more permanent nature. Consequently a committee was formed from among the members of the patriotic units of the city and with funds raised by that committee a new memorial was purchased by them. The memorial is of Barry Granite, the same material as is in the soldier's monument for the Civil War. It is as shown in the picture and has been placed in a landscaped area about 30 yards to the south of where the Honor Roll had been placed.

WISKEYED GENTS-BUSTLEES-JUBILEE KIDS



Mrs. Ed Grissman, Mrs. Lyle Fink, Mrs. Myron Kerckhoff, Mrs. Eugene Kappell, Mrs. Clem Haen.



Mrs. Frances Mollen, Mrs. Elroy Aerts, Mrs. Earl Luedtke, Mrs. Jack Ullery, Mrs. Gene Van Eyck.



Michelle Lust, Trudy Lust, Lori Lust.



Mrs. Tom Van Der Steen, Mrs. Cyril Reichel, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. Erma Hohman, Mrs. Ronald Hurkman.



Shelia Stecker, Shelley Stecker, Bradley Rettz.



Cynthia Johnson, Debra Verkuilen, Susan Dercks.

"The spirit and loyalty aroused through football and basketball, binds together the student body and forges the link between the school and the community."

K. H. S. Papyrus C. 1926

Kaukauna fostered a breadwinner for athletics through her high school. With youthful vitality, the school opened the gateway for new and better things and assumed the limelight for her city.

The Athletic Association of Kaukauna High School was organized in the spring of 1914, with a membership of thirty, to promote clean athletics in the high school. Up to 1914, the specialty was basketball team was chosen. In 1919, the football team was even disbanded to devote more time to the basketball team, which won three of its nine games.

In 1928, Coach Elmer Ott led the football team to victory in all five of their games. The basketball team was first scheduled to play in the finals, opposing Neenah, and came out second in the Menasha District Tournament.

Coach Paul E. Little, in 1932, began his campaign to "establish the incentive for greater interest in sports." He introduced track, tennis, softball, cricket, swimming, and golf. Breaking with custom, he discontinued the organizing of a "B" squad to represent the inexperienced players. (his "B" squad football team of '32 won all 8 of their games). The teams were aided by the completion of the new athletic field, and cinder path.

"Instead of 300 spectators and 11 players, we would rather have 300 players, and only 11 spectators." — Coach Little

In '33 for the first time, co-captains were elected to lead the football team. In football, we came in second place in the Northeastern Wisconsin final standing for the Western Division.

March 10-11-12-13 of '36, Kaukauna hosted its first District Basketball Tournament. (New London won). The city Athletic council was organized to aid and guide the athletic affairs of the school with Charles D. Tousley, alumni representative, and president, James Lang, vice-president, and Mr. Dryer, high school principal, secretary-treasurer. The K. Club was begun for those fellows with a letter in high school sports.

Track held "unusual prominence" at K. H. S., and brought a third place in the Northeastern Wisconsin Conference meet at Neenah. The runners practiced on an indoor track beneath the auditorium. The Men's Intramural Athletic Association or B.A.A. was organized for all high school boys to give them the opportunity to meet and work out every Saturday afternoon in the gym or on the

Sporty Forties?

With the coming of the "modern" '40's, the coaches expressed the wish to view the sports of the past from a scientific angle. Mr. Little, who in his 10 years at K.H.S., had 5 championship football teams, became director of athletics. Coach Guy Krumm led the varsity football team to its sixth ference win that year. Clifford H. Kemp coached the boxing squad (14 matches without defeat), and the track squads.

The first conference basketball title in the school's history marked 1940. In track, 8 out of 13 existing records were shattered.

The athletic council of '41, was composed of William Hass, president, Fay Passon, vice-president, and Olin G. Dryer, secretary. Lights and a new fence were furnished for the athletic field.

"Some of our best players answered Uncle Sam's call and, as a result, we had to call upon the less experienced, who proved that they too would do their part for K.H.S."

—Papyrus 1944.

Boxing went undefeated under the coaching of Fred Barribeau. G. A. A. now gave the girls an opportunity for gym class since the girls' gym classes were dispensed with to provide a Physical fitness class for boys about to enter the armed forces. "All for Uncle Sam!"

During 1944-45-46, football was champion in the Northeastern Wisconsin Championship. The Pep Club was originated for all students to organize cheering and prove that "in unity, there is strength."

Nifty Fifties

In '54 our baseball players, under Coach Noel Diffate became the state champs, and in '55 they placed first in conference. The "green" Frosh of '57, weren't so inexperienced. Their football team attained first place in conference and their baseball team won the Fox Valley League Championship. (for the first time in K.H.S. history).

In 1958, Cross Country became a major sport. In '59, the distance runners were undefeated in the conference meet.

Swingin' Sixties

Hooley for the football team of '60, which Coach Wilson led to first place in the Mid-East Conference and the baseball team which tied with Menasha and Clintonville for the conference championship. Pep club membership was restricted to 4 representatives from each class and the cheer-leaders.

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SHERWOOD STATE BANK

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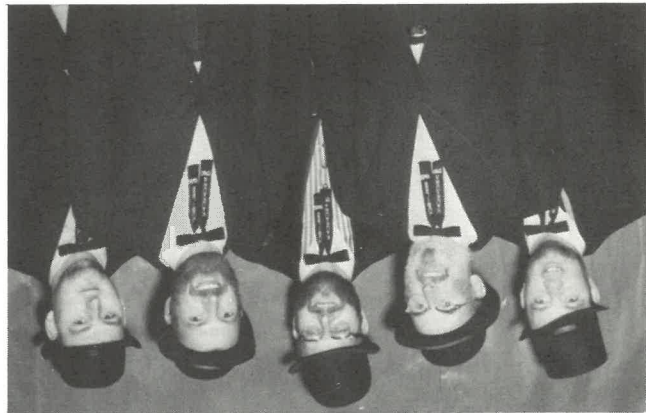
Kaukauna - Little Chute - Darboy
Sherwood - Freedom - Appleton

Combined Locks & Menasha Area

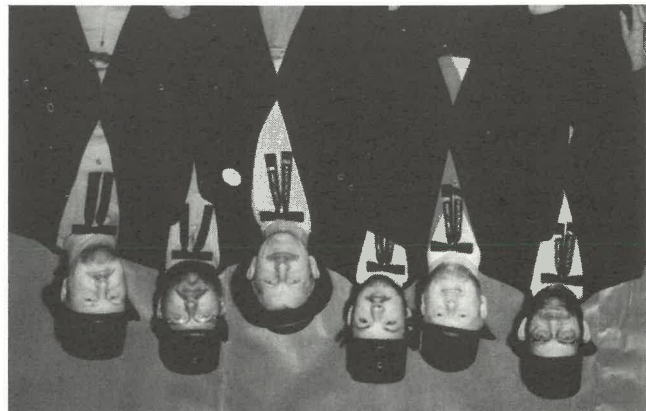
788-2100 733-6396 Std. 766-5011



WISKIEO GENTS-BUS-PIELES KIDS



Gene King, Don Nagan, Jerry Coffey, Tom Beach, Bob LaPlant.



Ervin Atkinson, Jr., David Krause, Elmer Bongean, Jr., Richard Nettekoven, Elmer Bongean, Sr., Fred Vander Bloomen, Jr.



Mrs. John Ludvigsen, Mrs. Wilbert Jansen, Mrs. Robert Lust.



Robert Schaefer, Myron Schuette, Frances Jansen, Lena Schaefer, Vincent Ebben.



Mrs. Glen Rietz, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. David Krause, Mrs. Dale Arnoldussen, Mrs. Donald Nagan.



Mrs. Ralph Stecker, Mrs. George Verkuilen, Mrs. Jon Blumreich, Mrs. Gene King, Mrs. Cecily Capen.

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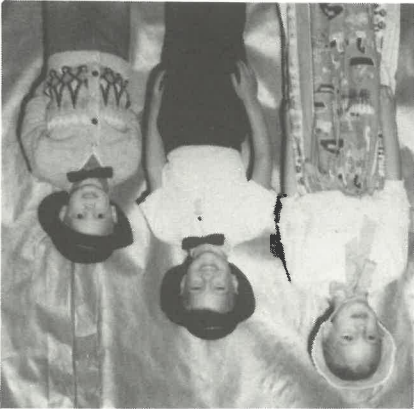
WISKIEID GENS-BUSFELS-JUBILEE KIDS



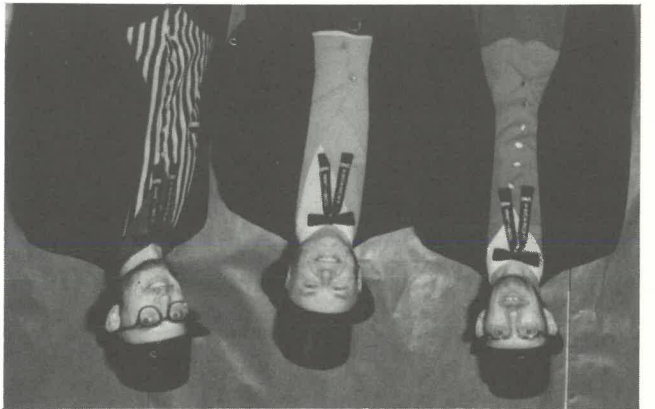
Sandy Van Epern,
Robin Van Epern.



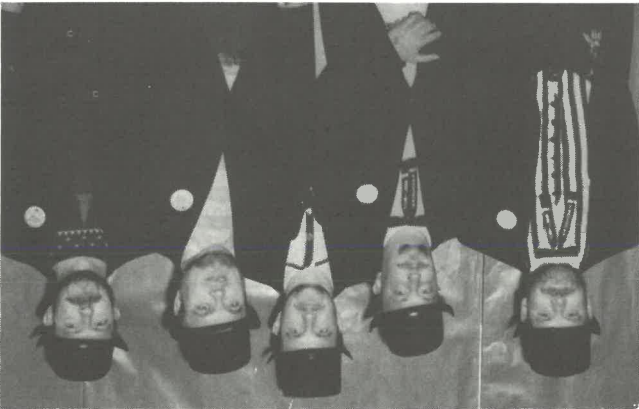
Debbie Maue, Scott Grissman, Bryan Maue, Shawn
Grissman.



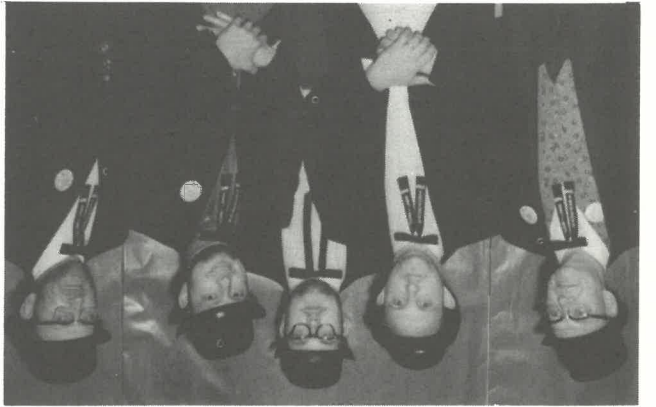
Pamela Ann Giordana, Jeff
Giordana, Troy Giordana.



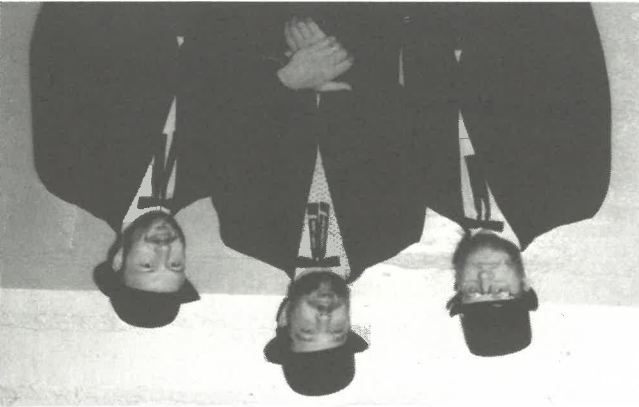
Vic Diedrich, Karl Martzahl, Ron Siebers.



Ted Van Dera, Dave Gatz, Eugene Linskens, Leroy
Peters, Robert Kraft.



Martin Christenson, John Cummings, Leroy Rieck,
Richard Giordana, Myron Kerkhoff.



Ves Grissman, Robert Agen, Leonard Maue.

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LARGEST AND MOST MODERN FLOOR COVERING

SPECIALTY STORE NORTH OF MILWAUKEE

All of our installations carry the Mark of Laydwell's Guaranteed quality when installed by our Expert Mechanics.

- ★ CARPETING
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Menasha - PA 5-2604
Appleton - RE 3-2565
Oshkosh 233-1080

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Best Wishes

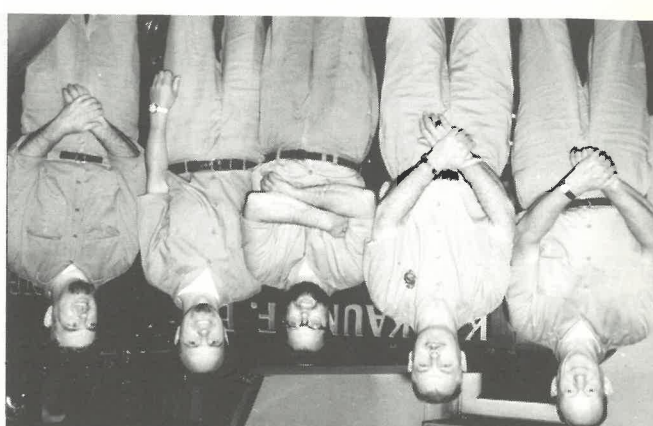
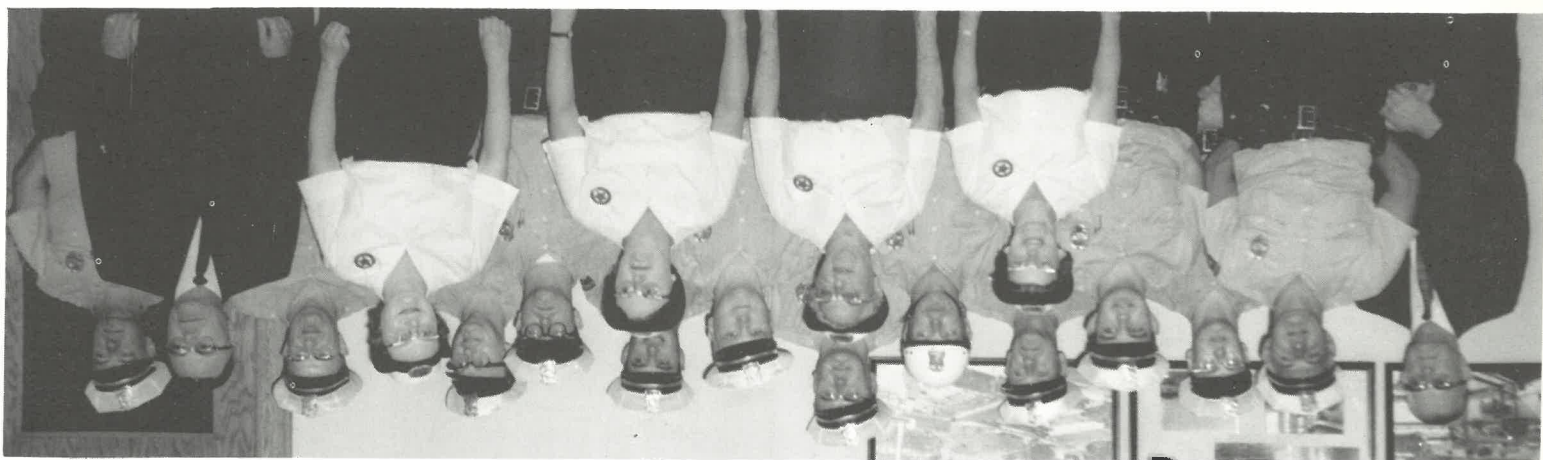
BARK RIVER

CULVERT & EQUIPMENT

600 Liberty

GREEN BAY, WIS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT - CITY CREW - FIREMEN



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To The

CITY OF KAUKAUNA

From The

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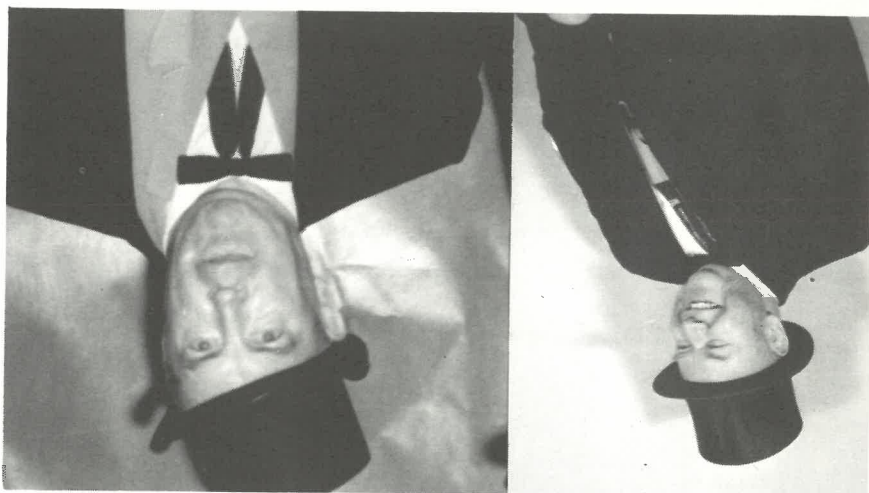
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"No Job Too Large or Too Small"**

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ASPHALT
CERAMIC
PLASTIC
WALL PAPER
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FORMICA
CARPETING**

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Karl Martzahn
City Clerk

Emmet Rohan
City Attorney



Jim Gertz
Recreation Director

Robert Natrop
City Engineer

Oscar Johns
Justice of the Peace



Library Employees
Miss Mary Toman
Richard Rademacher
Mrs. Dale Kilgas
Mrs. Rita Joosten
Mrs. Myron Black



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Distributors of - - -

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Oshkosh

Gettelman Beers

BOWERS BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO.

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GRADING

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BLACK DIRT — SEWER WORK

SAND AND GRAVEL

Roger Bowers

RO 6-3210

Carl Bowers

RO 6-4509

CONGRATULATIONS KAUKAUNA from

VILLAGE OF KIMBERLY

Enjoy a Snack While Attending

OUR JUBILEE

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107 - 2nd St. Kaukauna

OUT-OF-TOWN CLUB

3 Miles North of Kaukauna, Wis. on Highway 41

STEAKS — CHOPS — CHICKEN — SEA FOOD

Rockwell 6-2274

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DARBOY CLUB

We Specialize in

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DANCE HALL
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Roasted or Broasted Chicken
Ham - Beef - Fish and Seafoods
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In the Town of Darboy
2 1/2 Miles S.E. of Appleton
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Kaukauna, Wisconsin

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Little Chute, Wisconsin

MELLOW GOLD DAIRY

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GRADE A

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Kaukauna

RO 6-1711

310 Delenglade St.

Comments

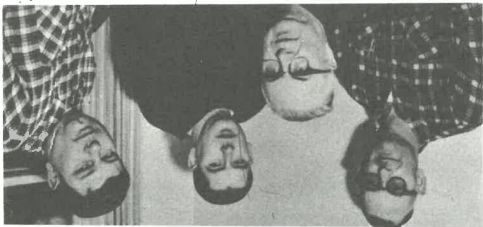
of

HILLTOP BAKERY

"YOUR HOMETOWN BAKERS"

100 East 7th Street, Kaukauna

MILLER-ASHAUER — A WINNING COMBINATION



In Kaukauna, Wisconsin, the wholesaler team consists of, from left, Jim Kramer, Distributor Anton "Tony" Ashauer, John and Leon Ashauer.

While the Miller Brewing Company celebrates its 110th anniversary in America, the Miller High Life distributorship in Kaukauna is compiling a long, enviable record of its own.

Distributor Anton Ashauer reports that three generations of the Ashauer family have been selling "The Champagne of Bottle Beer" since before the century began — nearly 70 years.

"My dad, Frank Ashauer, took over the Miller distributorship in 1896," says Tony Ashauer. "He had been delivering for a local brewery for eight years before he went into business for himself.

"In 1918, Dad sold the business, but prohibition came a year later and the franchise became inactive until repeal of the 19th amendment in 1932."

At that time, Frank's son Tony took it over and continued the Miller-Ashauer combination. Today, two of his sons, Leon and John, work with him. Another longtime employee, Jim Kramer, is also a part of the team. Through the years, Miller-High Life's popularity has grown in Kaukauna, as it has nationwide. Tony Ashauer operates four trucks to cover his territory. As the business grew, the warehouse was enlarged a piece at a time until it is now more than 100 feet long and covers most of the usable space on the property.

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KIMBERLY STATE BANK

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KIMBERLY, WISCONSIN

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Pytlak's "Packerland"

A&W ROOT BEER DRIVE-IN

800 Hyland Ave. (Hwy. 00) Kaukauna

Car Hop Service — Car Port

THE OUDENHOVEN CO., INC.

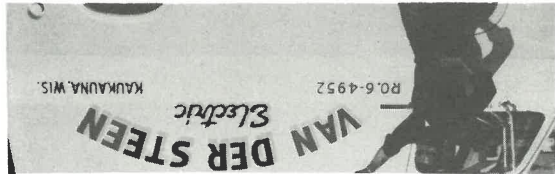
General Contractors

P.O. Box 127

1010 Blackwell St.

KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN

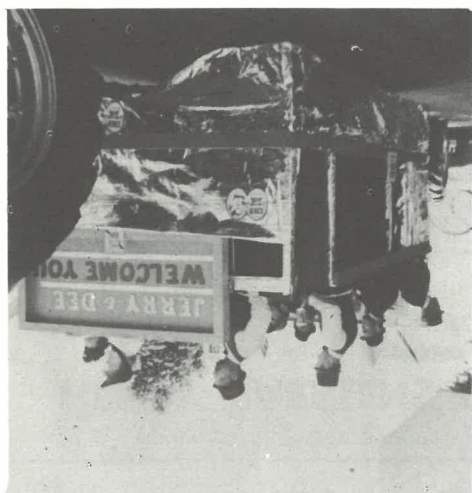
155



JOHN & ELSIE'S

In Memory of

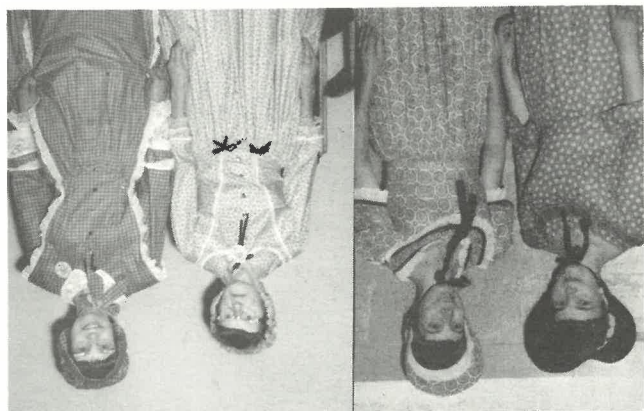
1903 — John Blaha — 1965



SENATE JERRY-DEE

MODERN DAIRY Distributors of FAIRMONT GRADE A DAIRY PRODUCTS RO 6-4515 Kaukauna	L U E D T K E ' S Compliments 5c to \$1.00 STORE & TOY SHOP Wisconsin Avenue, Kaukauna
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COMPLIMENTS OF HAAS HDW. & SPORTING GOODS 153 E. 3rd St., Kaukauna	A SALUTE TO KAUKAUNA HENRY CARSTENS & SONS Feed - Grain - Seeds - Scott's Lawn Items Lawn Spreaders — Roller Service Kaukauna, Wisconsin
FOX VALLEY TRUCK SERVICE G. M. C. TRUCK SALES & SERVICE 2138 W. Wisconsin Ave. Appleton	LAMERS DAIRY, INC. "Quality Supreme Dairy Products" SINCE 1913 Serving The "Heart of the Valley" ST. 8-1661 Kimberly, Wis.
VAN ZEELAND OIL COMPANY Bulk Deliveries — Petroleum Products SERVICE STA. & AUTO SUPPLY STORE Ph. ST. 8-1011, Little Chute	KAUKAUNA HDWE. CO. HEATING, PLUMBING & APPLIANCES Ph. RO 6-2442 1523 E. 2nd Kaukauna
CONGRATULATIONS Our Neighborly Wish for CONTINUAL MUTUAL RELATIONS BANK OF LITTLE CHUTE The Friendly Bank Little Chute, Wisconsin	VALLEY SCHOOL SUPPLIERS 100 N. Bluemound, Appleton IDEAL CAFE Open 24 Hours — Home Made Bread and Pies 136 E. 2nd St. Mrs. Mabel Lamine

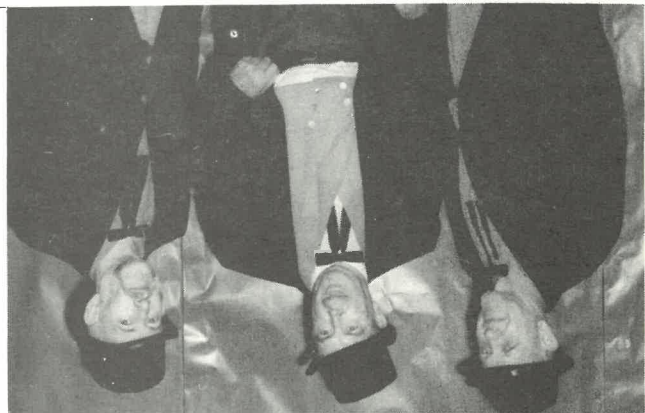
WHISKED GENTS-BUSTLEES-JUBILEE KIDS



Mrs. Leonard Maue, Mrs. Ves Grissman.
Mrs. John Kersch, Mrs. James Andrews.



Mrs. Ellsworth Johnson, Mrs. George Dercks, Mrs.
Don Verkuilen, and Miss Stephani Micke.



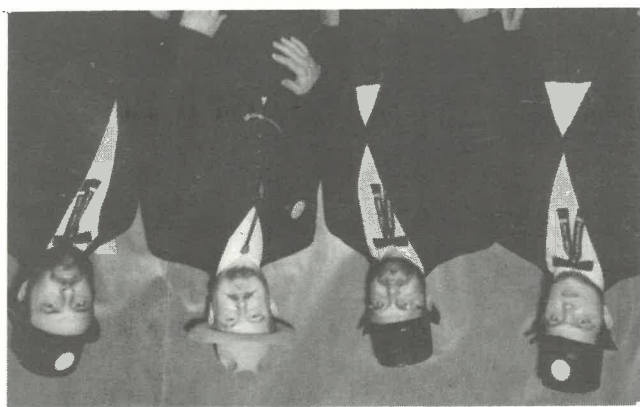
Gordon Luedtke, Emmet W. Rohan, Mark A. Nagan.



Mrs. Richard Giordana, Mrs. Robert Agen, Mrs.
Francis Heinz, Mrs. John Cummings.



Mrs. Victor Diedrich, Mrs. Emil Giordana, Jr., Mrs.
Floyd Siebers, Mrs. Ronald Siebers.



George Verkuilen, Clarence Bowers, Jim Sief, Bill
Grimmer.

LITTLE CHUTE

OF

VILLAGE

THIS WILL CONTINUE

AND HOPE

THE FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP

WE APPRECIATE

AN EVEN BRIGHTER FUTURE

AND WISH YOU

175 SUCCESSFUL YEARS

ON YOUR

OUR KAUKAUNA NEIGHBORS

WE SALUTE

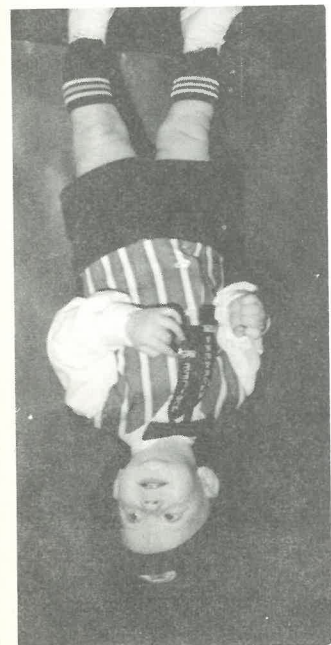
Our assistance in the preparation, layout and the publishing of this 175th Kaukauna Jubilee Album has been most gratifying.

MORGAN PRINTING
Kaukauna, Wisconsin

Bill Grapentine, Mrs. William Grapentine, Mrs. Ted Vandera.



Danny Siebers.



Pictured above is Mr. George R. Greenwood when he led the Kaukauna Sesquicentennial Parade in 1940.



KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN

BADGER NORTHLAND INC.

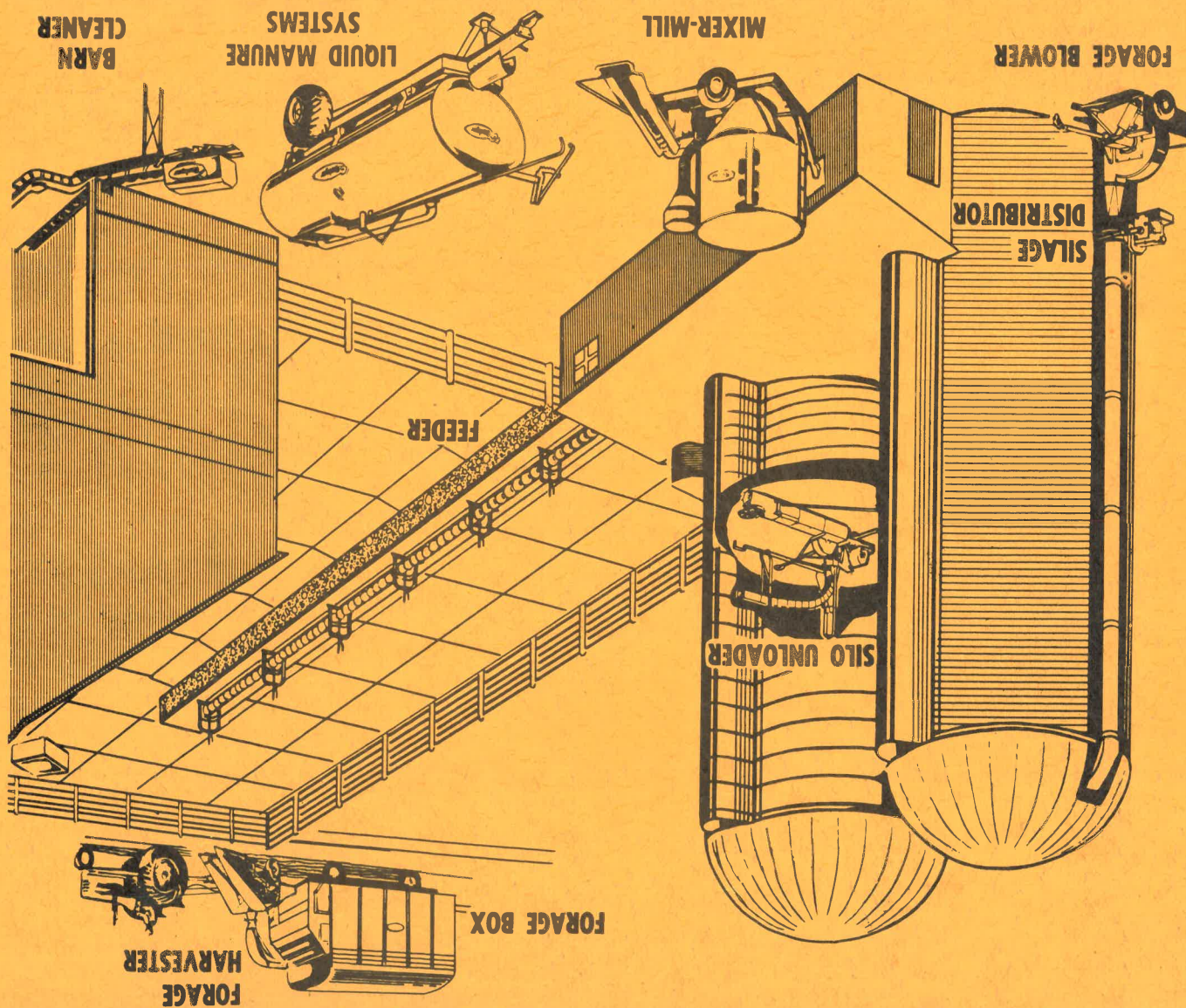


to meet the growing needs of american agriculture . . .

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Badger Northland Inc., a leading manufacturer of Farmstead Mechanization Equipment, has developed its line of equipment with the problems of dairy and livestock farmers in mind. The illustration above is indicative of the role Badger plays in mechanizing feed making, feed handling and processing, and manure removal on the modern farm.

It is our goal that the farmer of today, and tomorrow, will have the equipment necessary to meet the challenge facing agriculture, in this, the 20th century. The recent acquisition of our Company by Massey-Ferguson Inc. is evidence of the faith they have in the products, the people, and the future of Badger Northland Inc.



Van Daalwyk

Construction and Land Co., Inc.

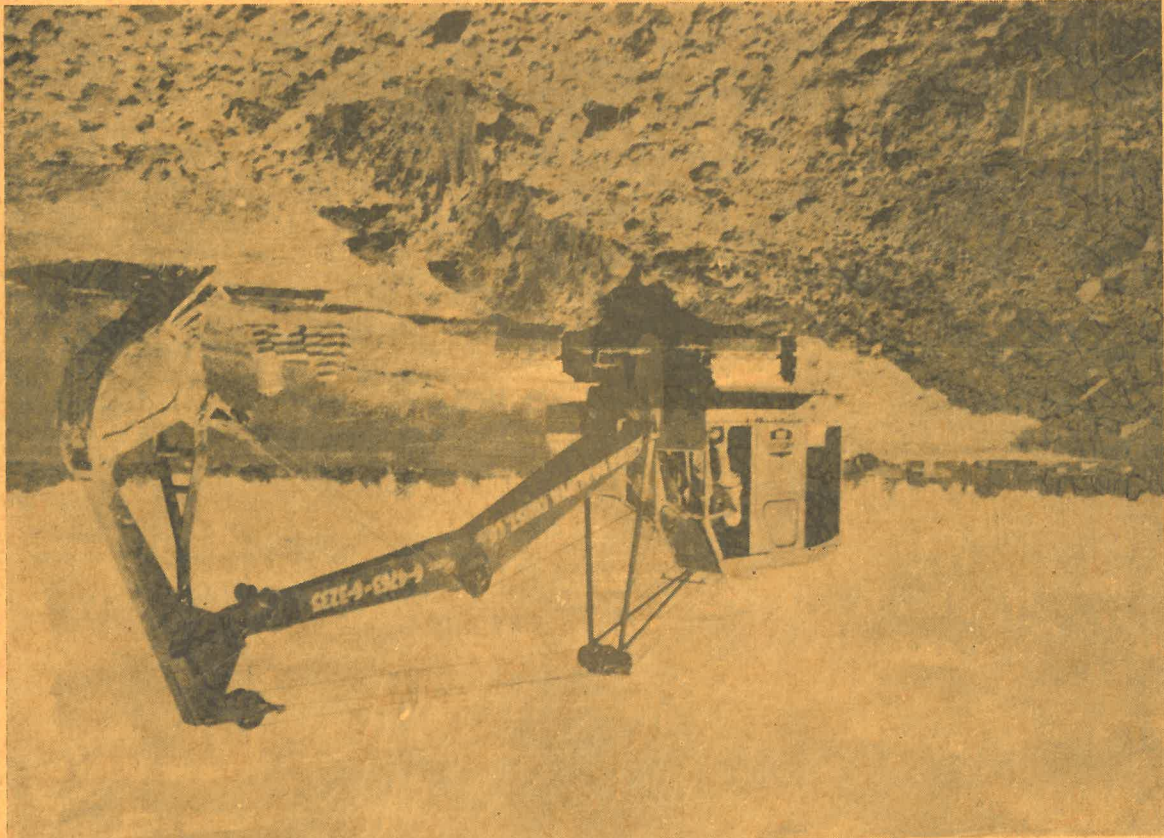
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GENERAL DITCH DIGGING

PHONE RO 6-4763

KAUKAUNA - - WISCONSIN



We thank all the people and Business Men of the City plus the fine job our City Council has done in the past. The City Crews and Police Department and City as a whole has done a wonderful job and hope they all continue for the 200 year event.

Thank you,

JOE VAN DAALWYK, President